

Carter Elected by Whisker

Ford Concedes, Congratulates Him



President-elect Jimmy Carter, his wife Rosalynn, and their 8-year-old daughter Amy waving to crowd in Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter won the U.S. presidential election, narrowly defeating President Ford by sweeping his native South and adding enough Northern industrial states to give him a bare electoral-vote majority by early this morning.

Mr. Carter proclaimed victory in Atlanta at 4 a.m. after the tension of a long count and a close race, saying:

"I pray that I can live up to your confidence and never disappoint you."

He praised President Ford as a formidable opponent and "a good and decent man."

Mr. Carter, a former governor of Georgia, won the presidency with a 3-per-cent lead in the popular vote, and with at least 272 electoral votes in his column.

Mr. Ford, who had gone to bed early at the White House, suffering from hoarseness and exhaustion from the campaign, acknowledged Mr. Carter's victory shortly after noon with a "Dear Jimmy" telegram pledging a smooth transition of power.

"Although there will continue to be disagreements over the best means to use in pursuing our goals," Mr. Ford told Mr. Carter, "I want to assure you that you will have my complete and wholehearted support as you take the oath of office this January."

Mr. Ford's message to the victor was read for the hoarse President by his wife, Betty, to reporters in the White House press room. Behind them stood other members of the family. All appeared composed, although daughter Susan had tears in her eyes.

"It is apparent now that you have won our long and intense struggle for the presidency," Mr. Ford's telegram said. "I congratulate you on your victory."

Wisconsin, Mississippi

Mr. Carter had surpassed the 270 votes needed for victory in the Electoral College with triumphs in Wisconsin and Mississippi. Mr. Ford had 235 electoral votes.

Two states, Oregon and Ohio, remained close late today, al-

though Mr. Carter held leads in both. Final unofficial returns in Ohio—minus the uncounted absentee ballots—gave Mr. Carter 1,999,481 votes to Mr. Ford's 1,991,881. In Oregon, with 89 per cent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Carter had 476,318 votes to Mr. Ford's 475,661.

Ohio has 25 electoral votes and Oregon has 6.

Even if Mr. Ford carried the two states, Mr. Carter—with 272 electoral votes—would be the next President.

The popular-vote totals from 99 per cent of the nation's precincts gave Mr. Carter 40,134,141 and Mr. Ford 38,396,355.

small majority to Mr. Carter—a majority that gave the Democrat 41 electoral votes.

All 25,000 voting machines in New York had been ordered impounded today by State Supreme Court Justice Edward Conway. Acting at the request of state Republican officials, with the approval of White House officials, he said the closeness of the vote made the impoundment necessary. But later, state Republicans withdrew their demands.

Mr. Ford, the nation's first appointive President, was the first incumbent to lose a presidential election since Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Outpouring Noted

Although the President dominated the Plains and Mountain Regions, he lost several middle-sized states he had counted upon. Among them were Louisiana and Mississippi on the Gulf Coast, and Wisconsin, which went to the Democrats for only the second time in a quarter-century as the result of an outpouring of votes (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

President Vows to Cooperate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Gerald Ford, the first incumbent President since Herbert Hoover to be denied a return to office, today pledged his full cooperation with President-elect Jimmy Carter to insure a smooth transfer of power.

Plagued by a sore throat that prevented him making a fuller statement personally, Mr. Ford, accompanied by his wife, Betty, and their children, came to the White House press room this morning to "express on a personal basis my appreciation and that of my family for the friendship that all of us have had."

Their daughter, Susan, was near tears as Mrs. Ford, smiling despite the gloom that beset the White House, read the President's statement conceding the hard-fought election.

"The President," said Mrs. Ford, "asked me to tell you that he telephoned personally President-elect Carter a short time ago and congratulated him on his victory."

"He also wants to thank all those thousands of people who worked so hard on his behalf and the millions who supported him with their votes. It has been the greatest honor of my husband's life to serve his fellow Americans during two of the most difficult years in the nation's history."

Mr. Ford, she said, "urges all Americans to join him in giving your united support to President-elect Carter as he prepares to assume his responsibilities."

Then, as the President who took office after what he called (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Vote

President

	Pct.	*Pop. Vote	**Electoral
Carter	51	40,134,141	272
Ford	48	38,396,355	235

*Based on 99 per cent of the nation's voting precincts.
 **Still undecided are Ohio and Oregon, with a total of 31 electoral votes. Each lacks 1 per cent of the precincts in the state.

Senate

(33 seats at stake)

	Republicans	Democrats
Elected	11	21
Holdovers	27	40
New Senate	38	62
Net Change	0	0

Sen. Harry Byrd is an independent but votes with the Democrats in organizing the Senate.

House

	Republicans	Democrats
New	142	288
Old	145	286

(5 seats undecided)
 (4 vacancies)

Governors

(14 seats at stake)

	Republicans	Democrats
Elected	5	9
Holdovers	7	28
New Lineup	12	37
Net Change	-1	+1

(plus one independent)

Georgian Hailed by Home Folks

By Helen Dewar

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 3 (WP).—There had been bigger crowds, more brass bands and louder cheers, but Jimmy Carter had rarely looked more proud—or more deeply moved.

The 39th President-elect of the United States returned here at dawn today and the turn of his friends, neighbors and well-wishers brought tears.

"I came all the way through 22 months," Mr. Carter began, "and I didn't get choked up until I..."

His voice broke, he hugged his wife Rosalynn and both of them wept as 300 townspeople gathered before Plains railroad depot to welcome the Carters, cheered and shouted their names.

Speak Warmly

Standing on the platform of the old depot, now used as Carter campaign headquarters, Mr. Carter spoke warmly to the people whose support and help, he said, had sustained him in the long struggle for the Democratic nomination and then yesterday's election.

Mr. Carter said: "I see the sun rising on a beautiful new day, a beautiful new spirit in this country, a beautiful new commitment to the future, and I feel good about it. I love every one of you."

He thanked the band and the choir. Then, with the now-familiar wide grin, he said: "I told you I didn't intend to lose."

Some 3 1/2 hours earlier, at 3:28 a.m., Mr. Carter watched in an Atlanta hotel room as television network projections pushed him over the 270 electoral vote total needed to clinch the presidential election. Then he leaped from his chair, clapped his hands and shouted, "All right!"

Whooped and Hugged

With that signal, his family and staff whooped and hugged and kissed in joy and excitement and some 20,000 Carter boosters who had gathered in a nearby arena to await election results screamed, danced and sang "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Mr. Carter, the first Southerner in more than a century to win the presidency and the first man to defeat an incumbent president since 1932, went to the arena and predicted "a new spirit of unity in the nation."

"I want to congratulate the toughest and most formidable opponent that anyone could possibly have, President Gerald Ford," Mr. Carter told his audience.

"As I've said many times (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan on '80: Maybe Yes, Maybe No

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP).—Ronald Reagan, who is close to being Jimmy Carter's Republican opponent, said he "would not rule out I wouldn't rule in" another for the presidency in 1980.

Mr. Reagan voted with his wife, Nancy, near his home yesterday.

Looking tanned and relaxed, the 65-year-old former governor and movie star was asked whether he felt better at not being the Republican presidential candidate after nearly losing the nomination from Ford.

No, I'm at peace with the idea, he replied.

Asked what effect the outcome of the presidential election would have on him, he said, "None at all. Regardless of the outcome I intend to go on a campaign to use the public platform to reach new majority out there for GOP."

Environmentalists Lose on Tight Safety Bids

Six States' Voters Reject A-Plant Curbs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—In referenda yesterday, environmentalists suffered a setback in their efforts to impose strict safety controls on nuclear power plants, but they fared better in their campaign to cut down the use of nonreturnable bottles and cans.

Proposals that would have limited nuclear development, generally by requiring stringent safety measures and compensation for accidents, were defeated easily in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Ohio, Arizona, and Montana, where opponents had spent heavily.

Supporters of the measures claimed that the proposals were justified by the hazards posed by nuclear power. Opponents said that the measures would hamper nuclear development and lead to electricity shortages. A similar anti-nuclear measure was defeated in California in June.

In Washington, the vote was 60 per cent against to only 38 per cent for. In Oregon, the vote was 68 to 42 against; in Colorado and Arizona, it was 70 to 30 against; in Ohio, it was 68 to 32 against; and in Montana, it was 69 to 31 against.

Measures designed to ban or

at least require deposits on most nonreturnable beverage containers were approved in Maine, by 58 per cent to 42 per cent, and in Michigan, by 63 per cent to 37 per cent. A similar measure in Colorado was defeated, 68 per cent to 32 per cent.

In Massachusetts, opponents spent more than \$1 million to try to defeat the proposal banning pull-tab cans and requiring deposits on other beverage containers. Early today, with almost a million votes counted, there were only 5,000 votes separating the two sides.

Similar measures already are law in Oregon and Vermont. Supporters claim that the bans save raw materials, cut costs and reduce litter.

In other referenda:

• New Jersey voters approved a plan to allow casino gambling in Atlantic City. A proposal to permit gambling in communities which desire it was defeated two years ago, but the Atlantic City proposal won this year by 56 to 44 per cent.

• California voters rejected a proposal to legalize greyhound racing as a means of providing funds for tax relief. Opponents had said the plan would enable

organized crime to move in. The measure was rejected by a vote of 75 to 25 per cent.

• A proposal to ban handguns in Massachusetts, prohibiting both the sale and the ownership of the weapons, was defeated. The vote was 71 per cent to 29 per cent.

• A farm-labor initiative designed to guarantee long-ranging funding for union representation elections among agricultural workers was defeated in California by a vote of 61 to 39 per cent. Growers had said the measure was a threat to property rights, and opponents said the defeat was a setback for Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

In Washington, Carl Walske, president of the Atomic Industrial Forum, said: "More than 90 per cent of the U.S. population has had the opportunity to vote on the need for nuclear energy this year, and they have affirmed it by a 2-1 landslide."

No Agreement on Independence Date

Smith Departs After New Geneva Failure

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—British Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia left Geneva late today after failing to reach an agreement with African leaders on a transition to majority rule for the territory.

Mr. Smith is leaving Geneva in a small plane, the figure of the 57-year-old Rhodesian leader was a clear setback for British efforts to work out a transition to majority rule.

Mr. Smith said he was especially angry because a date of independence for Rhodesia was initially viewed, by both white and black delegations, as a relatively uncontroversial starting point for the conference. Mr. Richard had apparently seized on the issue as being the only one on which there was any prospect for agreement at this stage.

Upped, Puzzelement

Moreover, Mr. Smith's decision to leave his foreign minister, P.K. van der Byl, in charge of the negotiations has upset the British and even puzzled members of the Rhodesian leader's staff. Mr. van der Byl is a hardliner on racial matters whose derisive public comments about Africans have enflamed the nationalists.

Within the last two weeks—since Mr. Richard began his talks with the four nationalist leaders and Mr. Smith—there has been no evidence of compromise on the numerous issues that divide both sides. Mr. Smith has voiced anger especially at the slow pace of British negotiations—only a

only the second time that the Rhodesian leader has talked with the nationalists—and has emphasized that the conference failed to take up substantive issues dealing with the transition to black-majority rule.

"We're here to discuss the Anglo-American proposals," Mr. Smith said, referring to the plan advanced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and accepted by Mr. Smith. "As yet we haven't managed to get the others around the table to do it."

The so-called Kissinger plan, according to Mr. Smith, calls for the creation of an interim multi-racial government to guide Rhodesia to independence within two years.

The African nationalists want independence on Sept. 1, 1977, but, according to nationalist sources, Mr. Smith has insisted that it would take 23 months to achieve independence. The time is needed, Mr. Smith asserts, to organize a constitutional conference (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



Mrs. Ford reading a statement in which President Ford conceded the election. With them, other family members.

The New House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—All 435 members of the House of Representatives were elected yesterday. Number more available. Incumbents are indicated (I).

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
1. Edwards, R (I)	1. Johnson, D (I)	1. Schroeder, D (I)
2. Dickinson, D (I)	2. Closson, R (I)	2. Scott, R (I)
3. Nichols, D (I)	3. Moss, D (I)	3. Roybal, D (I)
4. Bevil, D (I)	4. Legett, D (I)	4. Evans, D (I)
5. Figue, D (I)	5. Burton, D (I)	5. Johnson, R (I)
6. Buchanan, R (I)	6. Burton, D (I)	6. Armstrong, R (I)
7. Flowers, D (I)	7. Miller, D (I)	7. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
8. Rhodes, R (I)	8. Edwards, D (I)	8. Williams, D (I)
9. Udall, D (I)	9. Ryan, D (I)	9. Dadd, D (I)
10. Starns, D (I)	10. Edwards, D (I)	10. Williams, D (I)
11. Rudder, R (I)	11. Ryan, D (I)	11. Williams, D (I)
12. Alexander, D (I)	12. Edwards, D (I)	12. Williams, D (I)
13. Tucker, D (I)	13. Ryan, D (I)	13. Williams, D (I)
14. Hammer, R (I)	14. Edwards, D (I)	14. Williams, D (I)
15. Thonier, D (I)	15. Ryan, D (I)	15. Williams, D (I)

Senate Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—A total of 33 senators were elected yesterday in 33 states for full six-year terms beginning in January. The seats were held by 10 Republicans, 21 Democrats and 1 Independent. Yesterday's voting saw 11 Republicans, 22 Democrats and 1 Independent elected.

The political division of the new Senate will be the same as the previous one: 61 Democrats, 1 Independent who caucuses with the Democrats and 38 Republicans.

Here are the results in yesterday's voting. Names in bold face are those of the winners. Incumbents are indicated (I). R or D beside state indicates seat was previously held by a Republican or a Democrat.

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
1. Steninger, R	1. Edwards, D (I)	1. Schroeder, D (I)
2. DeLoach, R	2. Closson, R (I)	2. Scott, R (I)
3. Nichols, D (I)	3. Moss, D (I)	3. Roybal, D (I)
4. Bevil, D (I)	4. Legett, D (I)	4. Evans, D (I)
5. Figue, D (I)	5. Burton, D (I)	5. Johnson, R (I)
6. Buchanan, R (I)	6. Burton, D (I)	6. Armstrong, R (I)
7. Flowers, D (I)	7. Miller, D (I)	7. Dorn, D (I)

Governors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Governors were elected in 14 states yesterday. The offices filled were held by 6 Republicans and 8 Democrats. Five Republicans and 9 Democrats were elected. There will be after inaugurations, 37 Democrats, 12 Republicans and 1 Independent.

The length of the governor's term is listed after the name of each state where there is a race this year. The notation R or D at the end of this line shows the party of the incumbent governor.

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
1. Hunt, R (I)	1. Johnson, D (I)	1. Schroeder, D (I)
2. Pryor, D (I)	2. Closson, R (I)	2. Scott, R (I)
3. Edwards, D (I)	3. Moss, D (I)	3. Roybal, D (I)
4. Bevil, D (I)	4. Legett, D (I)	4. Evans, D (I)
5. Figue, D (I)	5. Burton, D (I)	5. Johnson, R (I)
6. Buchanan, R (I)	6. Burton, D (I)	6. Armstrong, R (I)
7. Flowers, D (I)	7. Miller, D (I)	7. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
8. Rhodes, R (I)	8. Edwards, D (I)	8. Williams, D (I)
9. Udall, D (I)	9. Ryan, D (I)	9. Dadd, D (I)
10. Starns, D (I)	10. Edwards, D (I)	10. Williams, D (I)
11. Rudder, R (I)	11. Ryan, D (I)	11. Williams, D (I)
12. Alexander, D (I)	12. Edwards, D (I)	12. Williams, D (I)
13. Tucker, D (I)	13. Ryan, D (I)	13. Williams, D (I)
14. Hammer, R (I)	14. Edwards, D (I)	14. Williams, D (I)
15. Thonier, D (I)	15. Ryan, D (I)	15. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
16. Steninger, R	16. Edwards, D (I)	16. Schroeder, D (I)
17. DeLoach, R	17. Closson, R (I)	17. Scott, R (I)
18. Nichols, D (I)	18. Moss, D (I)	18. Roybal, D (I)
19. Bevil, D (I)	19. Legett, D (I)	19. Evans, D (I)
20. Figue, D (I)	20. Burton, D (I)	20. Johnson, R (I)
21. Buchanan, R (I)	21. Burton, D (I)	21. Armstrong, R (I)
22. Flowers, D (I)	22. Miller, D (I)	22. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
23. Rhodes, R (I)	23. Edwards, D (I)	23. Williams, D (I)
24. Udall, D (I)	24. Ryan, D (I)	24. Dadd, D (I)
25. Starns, D (I)	25. Edwards, D (I)	25. Williams, D (I)
26. Rudder, R (I)	26. Ryan, D (I)	26. Williams, D (I)
27. Alexander, D (I)	27. Edwards, D (I)	27. Williams, D (I)
28. Tucker, D (I)	28. Ryan, D (I)	28. Williams, D (I)
29. Hammer, R (I)	29. Edwards, D (I)	29. Williams, D (I)
30. Thonier, D (I)	30. Ryan, D (I)	30. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
31. Steninger, R	31. Edwards, D (I)	31. Schroeder, D (I)
32. DeLoach, R	32. Closson, R (I)	32. Scott, R (I)
33. Nichols, D (I)	33. Moss, D (I)	33. Roybal, D (I)
34. Bevil, D (I)	34. Legett, D (I)	34. Evans, D (I)
35. Figue, D (I)	35. Burton, D (I)	35. Johnson, R (I)
36. Buchanan, R (I)	36. Burton, D (I)	36. Armstrong, R (I)
37. Flowers, D (I)	37. Miller, D (I)	37. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
38. Rhodes, R (I)	38. Edwards, D (I)	38. Williams, D (I)
39. Udall, D (I)	39. Ryan, D (I)	39. Dadd, D (I)
40. Starns, D (I)	40. Edwards, D (I)	40. Williams, D (I)
41. Rudder, R (I)	41. Ryan, D (I)	41. Williams, D (I)
42. Alexander, D (I)	42. Edwards, D (I)	42. Williams, D (I)
43. Tucker, D (I)	43. Ryan, D (I)	43. Williams, D (I)
44. Hammer, R (I)	44. Edwards, D (I)	44. Williams, D (I)
45. Thonier, D (I)	45. Ryan, D (I)	45. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
46. Steninger, R	46. Edwards, D (I)	46. Schroeder, D (I)
47. DeLoach, R	47. Closson, R (I)	47. Scott, R (I)
48. Nichols, D (I)	48. Moss, D (I)	48. Roybal, D (I)
49. Bevil, D (I)	49. Legett, D (I)	49. Evans, D (I)
50. Figue, D (I)	50. Burton, D (I)	50. Johnson, R (I)
51. Buchanan, R (I)	51. Burton, D (I)	51. Armstrong, R (I)
52. Flowers, D (I)	52. Miller, D (I)	52. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
53. Rhodes, R (I)	53. Edwards, D (I)	53. Williams, D (I)
54. Udall, D (I)	54. Ryan, D (I)	54. Dadd, D (I)
55. Starns, D (I)	55. Edwards, D (I)	55. Williams, D (I)
56. Rudder, R (I)	56. Ryan, D (I)	56. Williams, D (I)
57. Alexander, D (I)	57. Edwards, D (I)	57. Williams, D (I)
58. Tucker, D (I)	58. Ryan, D (I)	58. Williams, D (I)
59. Hammer, R (I)	59. Edwards, D (I)	59. Williams, D (I)
60. Thonier, D (I)	60. Ryan, D (I)	60. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
61. Steninger, R	61. Edwards, D (I)	61. Schroeder, D (I)
62. DeLoach, R	62. Closson, R (I)	62. Scott, R (I)
63. Nichols, D (I)	63. Moss, D (I)	63. Roybal, D (I)
64. Bevil, D (I)	64. Legett, D (I)	64. Evans, D (I)
65. Figue, D (I)	65. Burton, D (I)	65. Johnson, R (I)
66. Buchanan, R (I)	66. Burton, D (I)	66. Armstrong, R (I)
67. Flowers, D (I)	67. Miller, D (I)	67. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
68. Rhodes, R (I)	68. Edwards, D (I)	68. Williams, D (I)
69. Udall, D (I)	69. Ryan, D (I)	69. Dadd, D (I)
70. Starns, D (I)	70. Edwards, D (I)	70. Williams, D (I)
71. Rudder, R (I)	71. Ryan, D (I)	71. Williams, D (I)
72. Alexander, D (I)	72. Edwards, D (I)	72. Williams, D (I)
73. Tucker, D (I)	73. Ryan, D (I)	73. Williams, D (I)
74. Hammer, R (I)	74. Edwards, D (I)	74. Williams, D (I)
75. Thonier, D (I)	75. Ryan, D (I)	75. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
76. Steninger, R	76. Edwards, D (I)	76. Schroeder, D (I)
77. DeLoach, R	77. Closson, R (I)	77. Scott, R (I)
78. Nichols, D (I)	78. Moss, D (I)	78. Roybal, D (I)
79. Bevil, D (I)	79. Legett, D (I)	79. Evans, D (I)
80. Figue, D (I)	80. Burton, D (I)	80. Johnson, R (I)
81. Buchanan, R (I)	81. Burton, D (I)	81. Armstrong, R (I)
82. Flowers, D (I)	82. Miller, D (I)	82. Dorn, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
83. Rhodes, R (I)	83. Edwards, D (I)	83. Williams, D (I)
84. Udall, D (I)	84. Ryan, D (I)	84. Dadd, D (I)
85. Starns, D (I)	85. Edwards, D (I)	85. Williams, D (I)
86. Rudder, R (I)	86. Ryan, D (I)	86. Williams, D (I)
87. Alexander, D (I)	87. Edwards, D (I)	87. Williams, D (I)
88. Tucker, D (I)	88. Ryan, D (I)	88. Williams, D (I)
89. Hammer, R (I)	89. Edwards, D (I)	89. Williams, D (I)
90. Thonier, D (I)	90. Ryan, D (I)	90. Williams, D (I)

ALABAMA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO
91. Steninger, R	91. Edwards, D (I)	91. Schroeder, D (I)
92. DeLoach, R	92. Closson, R (I)	92. Scott, R (I)
93. Nichols, D (I)	93. Moss, D (I)	93. Roybal, D (I)
94. Bevil, D (I)	94. Legett, D (I)	94. Evans, D (I)
95. Figue, D (I)	95. Burton, D (I)	95. Johnson, R (I)
96. Buchanan, R (I)	96. Burton, D (I)	96. Armstrong, R (I)
97. Flowers, D (I)	97. Miller, D (I)	97. Dorn, D (I)

President Pledges to Cooperate

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The "long national nightmare" of Watergate forced Richard Nixon's resignation stood silently by Mrs. Ford read aloud her husband's telegram to Mr. Carter:

"Dear Jimmy: It is apparent that you have won our long and intense struggle for the presidency. I congratulate you on your victory."

"As one who has been honored to serve the people of this great land—both in the Congress and as President—I believe that we must now put the divisions of the campaign behind us and unite the country once again in the common pursuit of peace and prosperity."

"Although there will continue to be disagreements over the best means to use in pursuing our goals, I want to assure you that you will have my complete and unhesitating support as you take the oath of office this January."

"I also pledge to you that I and all members of my administration will do all that we can to insure that you begin your term as smoothly and effectively as possible."

"May God bless you and your family as you undertake your new responsibilities."

"Thank You"

Then the Ford family—the President, Mrs. Ford, son Mike, Jack and Steve, and daughter Susan—moved among the crowd of reporters, political and White House aides and others, shaking hands and saying "thank you."

Using, as he often does, sports parlance, Mr. Ford, a former University of Michigan football player, said, "We lost in the last quarter."

He said his 27-month White House tenure and the campaign had been "a lot of fun—we really enjoyed it."

Mrs. Ford said that the family was to get away soon for a vacation but added that she did not expect the President to agree to an absence of more than a week. "I could never get him away from the desk much longer," she said.

The President told reporters, "We're going to keep working hard to Jan. 20. That is Inauguration Day. There are a lot of things to do here, and we're going to keep on doing it," Mr. Ford said.

The President went to bed after watching election returns until 3:30 a.m. today without conceding the victory to Mr. Carter. With him were his family and Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, his running mate.

Mr. Ford had returned to Washington yesterday afternoon after a last emotional public appearance in his hometown, Grand Rapids, Mich. Wary from days and nights on the campaign trail, he took a nap and awoke with his voice almost completely gone, Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Georgian Hailed by Home Folks

(Continued from Page 1)

Throughout this nation, he's a good, decent man and no one could have a campaign that had to be so thoroughly organized, hard-fought, and which has marshaled so much cooperation from hundreds of thousands of people around this country who have had confidence in me. And I pray that I can live up to your confidence and never disappoint you."

"Tap the Strength"

Mr. Carter went on, "It's time to tap the tremendous strength and vitality and idealism and hope and patriotism and a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood in this country to unite our nation to make it great once again."

"I welcome all those in the United States whether they like you, we're supporting me, or supporting Mr. Ford or someone else: It's time for us to get together to correct our mistakes, to answer difficult questions and to make our nation great."

In Minneapolis, Mr. Carter's vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, said after their victory appeared assured, "President Carter is going to be one of the great presidents in American history. He will help unify this nation, he will help gain momentum again. He will help return America to full employment and to the kind of compassionate and caring nation we want to be."

Sen. Mondale, the Vice-President-elect, changed previous plans and decided against flying today to Plains to confer with Mr. Carter. It was not immediately known whether he would go to Plains tomorrow or fly directly to Washington.

Tussaud's on Ford: Off With His Head!

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Madame Tussaud's Waxworks wasted no time today in bemoaning Gerald Ford out of its group of U.S. presidents and putting in Jimmy Carter instead.

Mr. Carter's new wax portrait went on display at noon, four hours after a Carter victory was announced here. Mr. Ford's head "was removed from the exhibition" and will be shipped tomorrow to a store, a spokesman said.

Soviet Work Week Cut

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Communist leaders at a seven-day session here had their working week cut to 30 hours—the shortest in the world according to Tass.

Over Carter's Victory

World Leaders Show Concern, Hope

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI)—World reaction today to Jimmy Carter's narrow victory reflected a mixture of concern and anticipation.

While a few capitals publicly acclaimed him, many statements indicated worry over Mr. Carter's foreign policy positions. Little comment was made about the expected departure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger from the scene.

There was hope in Western Europe that the Carter victory would help European economic recovery. The initial reaction on the U.S. markets today was sour, with prices on the New York Stock Exchange falling and the dollar losing ground against other currencies.

Statements favorable to Mr. Carter were issued by the French and Italian Communist parties, reflecting his more accommodating position concerning their eventual participation in Western European governments.

In Rome, party secretary Enrico Berlinguer said that with the Carter victory, "interference and pressures on the life of other countries by the past U.S. administration hopefully will come to an end." A French party statement by Politburo member Jean Kanapa was similar.

Mr. Carter also was praised in parts of the eastern Mediterranean. In Athens, where Greek politicians had been openly urging Greek-Americans to vote for Mr. Carter, pro-government newspapers headlined, "End of the Ford-Kissinger Era," and "Greek-Americans Bury Ford and Kissinger."

In Nicosia, Cypriot President Makarios declared a half-day holiday and his spokesman said that he was "overwhelmed with joy" at the Carter victory.

Economic Recovery

Western European reaction was mixed, but much of it reflected hope that a Carter administration would lead to faster economic recovery. A statement by the ruling Social Democratic party in West Germany referred to the "pressing problems of the world economy."

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing expressed hopes for a developing understanding between France and the United States and cooperation in "the cause of world peace."

In Copenhagen, Social Democratic Premier Anker Jorgensen said: "We hope the new President will start tackling the international economic crisis. If full employment is restored in the United States, it will have positive and decisive effects on the situation."

In The Hague, Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep pointed out that Mr. Carter had stressed closer relations with Western Europe and said he expected "a continuing accent on Europe, but probably a heavier accent on the developing nations."

In Moscow, where both candidates had been criticized during the campaign for statements judged to be anti-Russian, the Carter victory was extensively reported but little commented upon. Invieta, the government newspaper, called the Carter victory an "economic, moral and political protest" against the Republican party.

It criticized the voter turnout and said, "apathy on such a scale is a weighty indictment of the two-party system."

Doubts about Mr. Carter's foreign policies were expressed in London, where most British newspapers had supported President Ford. Ian Smart, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, criticized Mr. Carter's position on the defense of Yugoslavia, which he said, "raised some questions about his priorities."

Prime Minister James Callaghan wired congratulations to the President-elect, whom he has not met.

Credit to Ford

Praise for President Ford and Mr. Kissinger came from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky: "We must give credit to Ford," he said, "who did a lot for Europe. Without Ford there would have been no détente at Helsinki."

Mr. Kreisky said that "there is much more cooperation between Europe and the United States than many people believe."

Praise also came from Warsaw, where the Polish government spokesman remarked that Polish-American relations had "developed" during the Ford administration.

In the Middle East, reaction in Israel was inconsistent. Moshe Dayan, the former defense minister, cheered the Carter victory and said, "We have had enough of Kissinger," who, he said, "brought Arab support at Israel's expense."

But the official reaction by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that Mr. Ford had "helped Israel both as a congressman and as President."

In Cairo, there was no official reaction. Egyptian officials, however, had strongly supported the Ford administration's peace efforts during the campaign and indicated that they feared a loss of momentum under a new administration.

Yugoslavia and South Korea, two areas that became issues in the presidential campaign, greeted the victory without enthusiasm. A television commentator in Belgrade said that under Mr. Carter, "The policy of détente with the Soviet Union will continue and there should be no change in U.S.-Yugoslav relations."

In South Korea, where Mr. Carter has called for a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, a spokesman for the ruling party of President Park Chung Hee said that he hoped Mr. Carter would

"understand" that South Korea was threatened with "Communist aggression."

There was no official reaction in Peking today, but two days ago, government officials told a group of visitors that the outcome of the election was of no importance to China.

Despite the considerable being expressed in many capitals about possible changes in Carter, telegrams went out to most capitals congratulating Spanish Foreign Minister Celso Oreja Aguirre for his vote as allowing for "clear, clean and efficient elections."



Walter Mondale, next vice-president, and his wife.

Solid South Solid Again

Carter Is Narrowly Elected, Ford Sends Congratulations

(Continued from Page 1)

from industrial Milwaukee and liberal Madison.

Mr. Carter owed large debts to Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, who produced the 250,000-vote margin Mr. Carter needed to carry Pennsylvania; to Robert Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, who worked tirelessly to put together the Texas operation; and to the South and the border states as a whole. The Georgian won every border state and every Southern state except Virginia.

The relatively heavy turnout of voters appeared to aid Mr. Carter.

But Mr. Carter lost Connecticut as well as New Jersey, as his backers had feared.

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, who ran as an independent candidate, polled less than 1 per cent of the vote but may have cost Mr. Carter as many as five or six states, analysts said.

The closeness of the vote in many states raised questions about absentee ballots, which are handled differently in different states. A check of election officials in 13 states showed, however, that the absentee ballots—whether completely counted or not—were not expected to have any impact on the total.

Among those who said the absentee ballots had already been counted or would have no effect were West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Washington, Illinois, Tennessee, Kansas, South Carolina, Hawaii, Alabama, Nebraska and Georgia.

In some states, absentee ballots are accepted only until the hour the polls close and they are counted with the other votes on election night.

James Earl Carter Jr. will take

the oath as the 39th President of the United States on Jan. 1977. Taking office as Vice President will be Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, a man who toyed with the idea of running for the presidency himself, then decided against putting himself through the rigors of a national campaign.

arter Theme: Government as Good as People, 'Decent, Compassionate, Competent'

By James T. Wooten

SALES, Ga., Nov. 3 (UPI)—The snow began falling in the state capital as Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, arrived at the Georgia State Capitol for the inauguration ceremony. The ceremony was held in the presence of a large crowd of people. Carter and his wife were seen walking through the crowd, smiling and waving to the people. The ceremony was a historic moment for the state of Georgia, as it marked the beginning of a new chapter in the state's history.

for one more hand to shake, one more chance to smile and say, "Hi, I'm Jimmy Carter and I'm running for president."

One Theme

Historians will, no doubt, pronounce his victory Tuesday the end result of Richard Nixon's White House crimes—something better understood perhaps in terms of a Republican forfeit than a Democratic triumph—and their thesis, no doubt, will be as sound as any other.

Yet, there was in that quick, cold moment on that morning in New Hampshire nine months ago as keen an insight into the remarkable rise of James Earl Carter Jr. as his grueling, two-year campaign for the presidency would provide.

He believed passionately that if he could talk to enough voters, about a "government as good as the American people," he could

win—and from the unlikely beginnings of his pursuit to its heady climax in the voting, he was as stubbornly and as single-mindedly committed to that approach as any man who ever dared dream that dream.

For 28 weeks, through all sorts of storms, including several of his own making, he rummaged about the country, alone at first, "and lonely," he remembers, making more than 1,500 speeches in a thousand cities in all 50 states and piling up nearly a half-million miles of travel along the way.

Playboy Gait

In Philadelphia, in the early days, he called a news conference and nobody came. In New York, later on, the papers missed one of his "major addresses." In Hollywood, Fla., deep into the primary season, a woman watched him lope along the street with his slope-shouldered, cowboy gait

and asked, after he had passed, who he was.

Still, through it all—even into the final hours of election eve, he campaigned fiercely, ignoring the strain and the fatigue, still smiling that smile, still telling the voters about a government as good as the people.

"He may be a lot of things," his speechwriter, Patrick Anderson, said last month, "but the one thing I know he is is tough. He is probably the toughest guy who ever ran."

Whatever that quality might portend in a president, it has served Mr. Carter well to this point in his career.

Political Start

A graduate of Annapolis, he left a budding career in the Navy's nuclear submarine service in 1953 and came back to this tiny village where he was born to turn the agribusiness his father left him

into the lucrative enterprise it has become.

He had three sons by then—John, James Earl 3d and Donnel Jeffrey—and he settled into the predictable rhythms of the hard-working but affluent small town merchant, becoming a deacon in the Plains Baptist church, serving on the local school board, working as the town's scoutmaster and finally, in 1962, getting into politics.

But in that election, the returns showed he had lost his bid for a seat in the Georgia Senate. "He just didn't believe it," his close friend and mentor, Charles Kirbo, remembered recently. "He just wouldn't accept it—and he wouldn't let me accept it either."

So, Mr. Kirbo became Mr. Carter's attorney, and together they pressed and won a suit that reversed the results of the election on the basis of voting irregularities.

ties. Mr. Carter was 38, and he was on his way.

"But it never would have happened if he hadn't been so damn stubborn," Mr. Kirbo, an Atlanta attorney, said. "I mean, here was no way he was going to quit."

Runs for Governor

Four years later, he ran for governor, spurning an almost certain seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, spending long days in the hundreds of little towns that dot the Georgia map, and finally losing.

"And it was just like it was before," Mr. Kirbo said. "He didn't even stop for breath. He just kept right on going, just like he actually had been running for the next time all along."

For the next four years, he spent very little time here in Plains. His days were consumed by the unglamorous mechanics of his passion—speeches here, bits of conversation there, and always the search to find someone who would stop.

"Hi, I'm Jimmy Carter, and I'm running for governor," he would say, and in 1970, after a bitter—even by the standards of Southern politics—contest with Carl Sanders, a former governor, he won.

Hard Work

"I think I worked harder than he did," Mr. Carter said earlier this year, speaking in that soft fading drawl that has now become so familiar to millions of Americans. "I really worked. Boy, I really worked, and I was so tired when that was over, I didn't want to ever campaign again."

That feeling, according to Jody Powell, his press secretary, lasted "about 10 minutes, more or less." Still, no one knows precisely how or exactly when his presidential pursuit began, not even Mr. Carter himself. "I guess maybe it might have been there all along, and I just didn't know it," he said. "Maybe it was a gradual realization, but at any rate, all I know is that it occurred to me one day that running for president might not be such a bad idea."

When he formally announced his "idea" on Dec. 12, 1974, only a month before his one term as governor was to end, there were very few people who thought it had much merit.

He was, after all, a white Southerner who, despite impressive gestures and stunts, would be racially suspect elsewhere in the country. His name was not, after all, a household word. He would run without holding public office, and he would begin with very little money and no visible base of support.

Hard Promises

But Mr. Carter, Mr. Powell, Mr. Kirbo and Hamilton Jordan, his campaign manager, appraised those factors as assets in a volatile political field, and the candidate hit the road, promising again and again never to lie, never to mislead, never to avoid a controversial issue.

They were hard promises to keep, but as he gathered victory after victory in the winter and the spring—the Iowa caucuses, the primaries in New Hampshire, Florida, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin and finally Ohio—he managed to weather most of the challenges to his credibility.

In doing so, he bared his strategy. Words, skillfully used, could play dual roles for him. Liberals came to conceive of him as one of their own. Conservatives responded to him sympathetically as well. Blacks in Harlem voiced their support. Whites in Mississippi got behind him.

Finally, at the Democratic con-

vention, with the nomination in hand, he brought together on the platform most of the men he had beaten, the ideological symbol of his fractious party. In a feast of unity that included—for good measure—the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

"Jimmy told me he was determined to bring the Democrats together again," his 78-year-old mother, Lillian Carter, said in September. "And he did. That's the way he's always been. If he says he's going to do something, he does it. I sort of like that about him."

She gave birth to the future President-designate on Oct. 14, 1924, here in this village, two miles from the family home in the unincorporated Hamlet of Archery.

Segregationist Father

His father, James B. Carter Sr., was a product of five generations of Georgia farmers and a segregationist who did not share but seldom argued against his wife's more liberal racial views.

As a boy, the President-designate's playmates were all black children with the exception of his two younger sisters, Gloria and Ruth, and the youngest child in the family, his brother, Billy, who was five when Mr. Carter's lifelong dream of attending the Naval Academy came true.

"He worked at that like everything else," his mother said. "That's what he wanted, and he did everything he could to make it." He married Rosalynn Smith in 1947, soon after his graduation from Annapolis, and the two of them set off on a series of assignments that took them from Connecticut to Hawaii and finally to Schenectady, N.Y., where he studied nuclear engineering before going to work for Adm. Hyman Rickover, the guiding force of the Navy's nuclear submarine program.

Discipline, Drive
It was the admiral, he later wrote, who shaped much of his discipline and drive, and it was he who asked him once why he had not always done his best. That became the title of his cam-

paign autobiography, "Why Not the Best," and one of the central themes of his speeches this year. Such a focus is not unusual, of course, but his oratorical style in expressing it struck many as curious. He seldom raised his voice, often botched well-written lines, stepped on his own jokes, stifled applause with poor timing and, on occasion, went on and on and on.

Six hundred ninety days after he began, Jimmy Carter was still asking people for their support, still smiling that smile, still shaking hands, still showing up.

Americans, he said, were entitled to decent, compassionate houses, competent government because Americans are decent, compassionate, honest and competent. "If Americans were bad people, what has happened to the government in the past few years would not be so—so unacceptable," he said just this last week. At the final rally of his campaign in Flint, Mich., he sounded the same notes that had signaled its beginning.

"There's absolutely no reason you shouldn't have a government that reflects your own decency," he told his audience, and next day, 20,000, that's what you're going to get—if you'll help me."

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Despite 18 New Members

enate Partisan Makeup Unchanged

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Despite the largest influx of new members in nearly 50 years, the partisan makeup of the Senate will remain exactly as it was before yesterday's election, with Democrats holding 55 seats and Republicans 45.

Altogether, there will be 18 new faces in the Senate next year, elected yesterday and an appointed successor to Vice President-elect Walter Mondale.

Minnesota Gov. Wendell

In the 33 Senate races decided yesterday, incumbents were re-elected in only 16. Nine incumbents were ousted by their constituents and eight newcomers were elected to replace retiring veterans.

Democrats won seven seats formerly held by Republicans while Republicans captured an equal number from the Democrats.

There were no real surprises in the voting and no perceptible ideological pattern. The races apparently turned on personal and local questions. In addition, there seemed to be no significant

"coastal" effect from the presidential election.

Sons of the 16 senators who were re-elected won by overwhelming margins while defeated incumbents included liberals and conservatives.

In one of the last races to be decided, Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., was defeated by Republican challenger S.I. Hayakawa by 50 to 47 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Hayakawa was widely respected in the state for the strong stand he took against student demonstrations while president of San Francisco State College in 1968. He generally took a conservative line and portrayed Sen. Tunney as a liberal lightweight and a playboy. With the tabulation completed, Mr. Hayakawa had 3,701,024 votes to 3,464,583 for Sen. Tunney.

Across the continent, Daniel Moynihan defeated incumbent Republican-Conservative James Buckley to become New York State's first Democratic senator since Robert Kennedy defeated Kenneth Keating in 1964.

Four senior Democrats were defeated, Sen. Vance Harke, of Indiana, who was beaten by Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar; Frank Moss, of Utah, who lost to Orrin Hatch; Gale McGee, of Wyoming, defeated by state Sen. Malcolm Wallop; and Joseph Moynihan, of New Mexico, who surrendered his seat to former astronaut Harrison Schmitt.

In addition to Sen. Buckley, three other first-term Republicans were ousted by their constituents. Bill Brock, of Tennessee, beaten by Democratic state party chairman James Sasser; Robert Taft Jr., of Ohio, beaten by Howard Metzenbaum; and Glen Beall, of Maryland, beaten by Rep. Paul Sarbanes.

Of the eight seats left vacant by the retirement of Senate veterans, Democrats won five. Omaha mayor Edward Zorinsky winning the seat held by Republican Roman Bruns in Nebraska; Rep. Spark Matsunaga winning a formerly Republican seat in Hawaii; Dennis DeConcini winning a formerly Republican seat in Arizona. Reps. Donald Riegle and John Melcher kept Senate seats vacated by retiring Democrats in Michigan and Montana.

Republicans won three vacated seats with the former GOP Gov. John Chafee defeating Richard Lugar for the previously Democratic seat in Rhode Island, State Attorney General John Danforth defeating former Democratic Gov. Warren Hearnes for a previously Democratic seat in Missouri and Rep. John Heinz, 3d, defeating Rep. William J. Green in a race for the Pennsylvania seat vacated by retiring Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott.

All the House leaders running for re-election from both parties were re-elected. Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill, of Massachusetts, easily won his 13th term. He is expected to become speaker of the House. Rep. John McFall and Rep. Philip Burton, both of California; Rep. Richard Boiling, of Missouri, and Rep. Jim Wright, of Texas, all candidates for the post of House Democratic leader, were re-elected.

Republican House leader John Rhodes, of Arizona, also was easily re-elected but his leadership post may be in jeopardy because of the failure of Republicans to cut into the large Democratic majority.

Republicans leaders had hoped to gain at least 13 seats, mainly among the traditionally Republican seats won by Democrats in 1974 in the wake of the Watergate scandal.

Not only did these gains not materialize, but Democrats picked up seats in Pennsylvania, gaining control of the delegation.

One of the best-known of the handful of defeated incumbents was Rep. Albert Johnson, a six-term Republican congressman from Pennsylvania.

Among the incumbent Democrats who went down to defeat was Rep. Edward Markey, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, who voted to impeach Richard Nixon.

Despite the similarity in numbers, the new House will not be a carbon copy of its predecessor. It will have more than 60 new members and a larger proportion of junior members than any Congress in recent years, with about one-fourth having no more than two years of congressional service.

Follsters also reported that the outgoing House ranking near bottom in public esteem, but voters decided against substantial change.



Associated Press.

PRIMAL SCREAM (?)—Miss Lillian, 78, mother of Jimmy Carter, whooping it up after he was declared winner.

GOP Drops Suit in N.Y. State Over Voting Machines, Ballots

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Republican officials today withdrew their suit to have all ballots and voting machines in the New York State impounded under police guard in case of a possible recount.

The action came after President Ford conceded defeat to Democratic Jimmy Carter in their close presidential election contest.

Earlier in the day, trucks had been sent throughout the state to pick up the 25,000 voting machines, all impounded by a mid-die-of-the-night court order carrying White House approval.

The highly unusual action—believed to be a first in this state—was ordered after representatives of Republican officials alleged that irregularities had occurred in yesterday's election.

A spokesman at the Board of Elections in New York City said this morning that trucks were being dispatched to pick up the machines. They will be removed to a central location and guarded.

The impoundment is meant to safeguard the machines while a recount is conducted. With 98

per cent of the state's vote counted, Jimmy Carter led President Ford by about 250,000 votes and was running four percentage points ahead—53 to 48. That lead was considered far more than could possibly be needed to survive any changes in the state's vote total as a result of a recount.

Absentee Ballots

However, there was confusion over the status of absentee ballots in the state.

A spokesman for the state Board of Elections estimated that 400,000 absentee ballots had been mailed by local boards. Under state law, any ballot received by 9 p.m. yesterday—the hour the polls closed—was counted and is included in the current total.

However, there was no way to immediately determine how many absentee ballots were counted and how many remained uncounted. Any absentee ballot received in New York State after 9 p.m. yesterday is being held by local election boards pending a court test over their legitimacy. They will not be counted until the court decision is made.



United Press International.

OPHET—Even as the votes were being counted in one of the closest Senate races in California history, S. I. Hayakawa waved a victory sign at supporters at a rally in Los Angeles. He defeated Democrat John Tunney.

ending Toward 293-142 Margin

democrats' Victories Increase their Majority in the House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Democrats will retain their overwhelming majority in the House, having won 328 seats to 160 for the Republicans. Five seats were still undecided late as, but Democrats were leading in each of them.

The trends in the remaining contests, Democrats would add 293 seats, three more than the old Congress, and would have their current 2-1 majority nine votes.

With a lopsided majority in the Senate, too, and with Jimmy Carter in the White House, the Democrats will control both the legislative and executive branches of government for the first time in 1968.

In the House, like the Senate, will be a number of new faces. Of the 383 incumbents, 164 were re-elected, and an unexpected number of veteran congressmen—53 in all—either retired or sought other offices. The total number of House freshmen is 119.

Of the most disappointing losses to Republicans was the race to unseat more than two of the 78 freshman Democrats elected during the Watergate debacle of 1974. Usually such a loss is severely cut back when it comes for election to a second term.

The inability of Republicans to cut into this group augurs no return to near-parity in the House by the GOP in the foreseeable future.

By two of the losses by 11 seats, leaving it election-related to the various bodies and are steadily that have a light in the House. The defeats were those of Allan S. D-Utah, who has been elected of soliciting sex from a deputy prostitute, and Rep. Ry Hefstom, D-U.S., indicted a bribery charge.

One of 20 other representatives had been accused of sexual misconduct was re-elected without trouble.

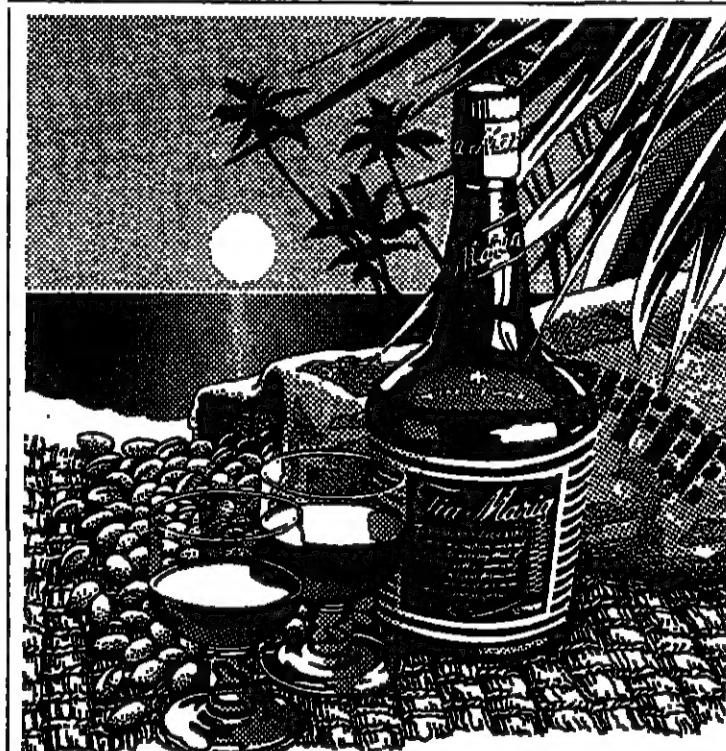
Twenty-two seats changed party with the Democrats taking 11 and the Republicans 11.

17 black incumbents won election but 38 other blacks ran for the House were defeated.

new House will have 16



AP. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, after winning Senate seat.

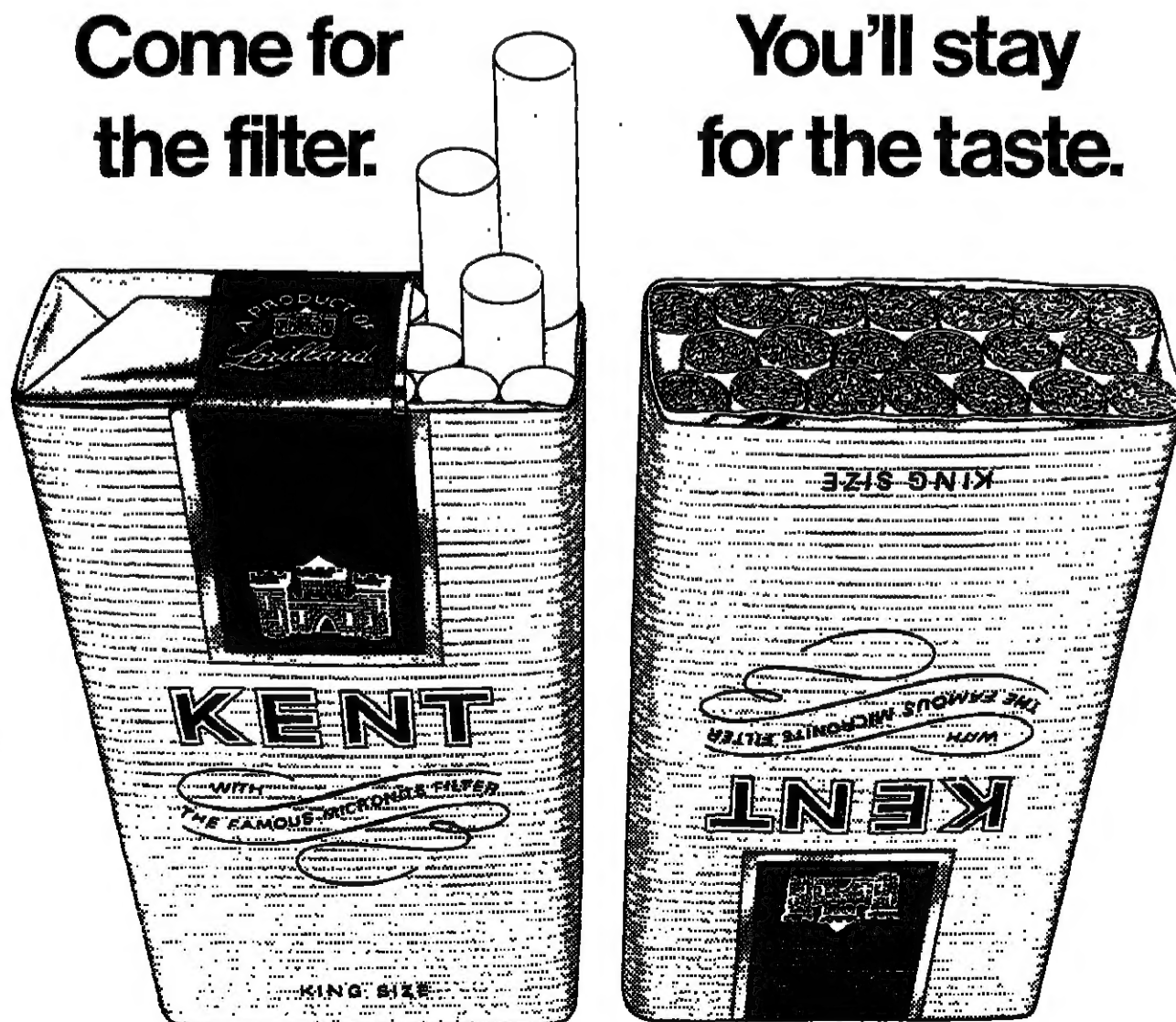


Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

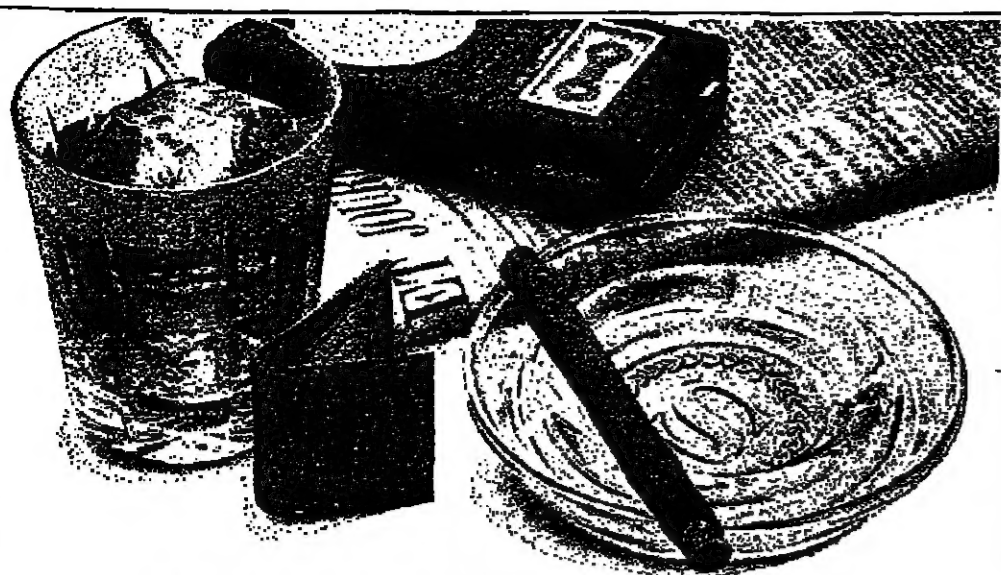
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Dixy Ray 1 of 9 Democrats To Win in 14 Governor Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (IPT).—Democrat Dixy Lee Ray, in a strong showing in the state of Washington, defeated Republican John Spellman yesterday to become the nation's second woman holding a governor's office.

Miss Ray, a marine biologist who was a chairman of the old Atomic Energy Commission, was swept into office on a heavy tide of general election votes that appeared to exceed pre-election expectations. The only other current woman governor is Connecticut's Ella Grasso, also a Democrat.

Miss Ray triumphed despite the fact that President Ford won the state's nine Electoral College votes by a healthy margin over Democrat Jimmy Carter.

In the 14 gubernatorial races yesterday, there were nine Democratic victors and five Republican winners, a split that gives the Democrats control of 37 statehouses to 13 for the Republicans and one independent. That meant a net gain of one for the Democrats.

Upset in Missouri

In Missouri, a race not decided until early today, there was an upset. Incumbent Republican Gov. Christopher Bond had campaigned hard in his heavily Democratic state and was favored to win. But Kansas City Democratic lawyer Joseph Tsongas, waging an expensive last-minute advertising campaign, defeated him. The Democrat successfully attacked Gov. Bond's tax policies.

John D. Rockefeller 4th, who first went to West Virginia as an anti-poverty worker 12 years ago, won easily in his second attempt to capture the governor's chair in Charleston.

Mr. Rockefeller, 38, outspent his Republican opponent, Cecil Underwood, by a 10-1 margin

and survived charges that he planned to use his state office as a platform to national politics. Mr. Rockefeller is the nephew of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, a former governor of New York. Another uncle, Winthrop, once served as governor of Arkansas.

In Illinois, Republican James Thompson, 40, won the governorship after beginning as an underdog to Michael Rowlett, 62, the choice of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley.

Mr. Thompson was propelled to political prominence by his role as an aggressive U.S. attorney who successfully prosecuted more than 200 persons on government corruption charges, including more than two dozen associates of the mayor.

White House Bids

Political professionals in both West Virginia and Illinois were speculating today that eventually Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Thompson will seek to become presidential candidates.

In Delaware, Pierre duPont, a member of the chemical dynasty in Wilmington, ousted Gov. Sherman Tribbitt and thereby kept intact a 20-year Delaware record of not re-electing governors. Mr. duPont is a three-term congressman, who won his 1972 race with 62.5 per cent of the vote—the largest margin achieved by any House candidate in nearly a half century.

In most other gubernatorial races, the candidates were unknown outside their states.

By winning in North Carolina, Lt. Gov. James Hunt Jr. restored a firm tradition of Democratic control in the state. He defeated David Flaherty, a former state secretary of human resources.

In Indiana, Republican Otis Bowen, a former small-town physician, captured 57 per cent of the vote to become the first governor in the state's history to succeed himself, reflecting a recent change in the Indiana Constitution.

Arkansas Gov. David Pryor began the night with an early lead which expanded steadily to give the Democrat a 4-1 landslide victory over Republican Leon Griffith, a plumber and contractor making his first try at politics.

Lt. Gov. Joseph Garrahy was elected governor of Rhode Island, succeeding fellow Democrat Philip Noel, who ran for the Senate but lost in the primary.

In New Hampshire, Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson defeated Harry Spanos.

In Vermont, Stella Hackel, another woman candidate, lost to Republican Richard Snelling by 11,000 votes.

Thomas Judge, the Democratic governor of Montana, defeated Robert Woodahl.

In North Dakota, Democratic incumbent Arthur Link beat Richard Eklun.

In Utah, Democrat Scott Matheson won over Republican Vernon Romney.

Confirmation by Helms

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, former head of CIA, confirmed here today that he has retired from government service "prior to the elections in order to avoid any connection with the elections outcome."



Dixy Lee Ray after being elected Washington governor.

Partisan Pattern Prevailed

Union Members Provided Pivotal Support for Carter

By James M. Naughton

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Labor union members, who shared the Democratic party four years ago, supported Jimmy Carter's candidacy yesterday to provide a pivotal ingredient of his narrow victory over President Ford.

At least 6 of every 10 union households across the nation responded to the sophisticated, computerized exhortation from labor leaders to vote for the former Georgia governor, according to the findings of a CBS News Election Day survey made available by special arrangement to The New York Times.

The survey, of voters emerging from polling booths, showed a content that developed along partisan, ideological, class and residential patterns.

The President, whose campaign had centered on the contention that he had restored faith in the White House—which he had inherited from a disgraced predecessor—and that he was a decent national leader, clearly benefited from those who found trust and likability important.

Outlook, Inclination

But an electorate in which one out of every five voters professed uncertainty about which candidate to choose until the last days turned out to be traditionalist in outlook and inclination.

Six in 10 of the Democrats who had helped produce Richard Nixon's landslide victory over Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., in 1972 voted for Mr. Carter yesterday. At the same time, nearly all of Sen. McGovern's fragment of the electorate four years earlier stuck with the Georgian.

The most significant finding from interviews with nearly 10,000 voters was the extent to which blue-collar workers in labor unions responded to the barrage of leaflets, telephone appeals and personal overtures from their leaders to support a Democrat who won the nomination of his party as the opponent of his leaders.

Among working-class voters who do not belong to unions, a slight majority was found to be voting in favor of Mr. Ford. But unionized blue-collar voters and their families voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Carter.

There were other symptoms of

a classic contest along party and ideological lines. Three-quarters of those who described themselves as conservatives said they had voted for Mr. Ford, and about the same percentage of those who said they were liberals reported that they had cast ballots for Mr. Carter.

With more than twice as many Americans identifying themselves as Democrats as those willing, after Watergate, to classify themselves as Republicans, Mr. Ford's prospects depended heavily on winning a big majority of independent and a stable portion of the traditional Democratic vote.

But the survey indicated that Mr. Carter was winning nearly as many independent votes as Mr. Ford and that the partisan instincts of the balance of the electorate were re-emerging, as in the classic partisan confrontations in national politics during the early 1960s.

Old Coalition

The South, which toyed with Republicanism in the last two presidential elections and was diverted by the candidacy of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama when he ran eight years ago as an independent, appeared to be reverting to Democratic voting patterns.

Roman Catholics, a staple of the old Democratic coalition, voted Democratic, although not in the overwhelming ratio of John Kennedy's 1960 victory. Similarly, Protestants voted mostly for the Republican incumbent, but again by a margin slender enough to suggest some dividends to Mr. Carter from his emphasis on his Baptist faith.

Voter turnout appeared to be sizable among black and Hispanic-Americans, a factor crucial to Mr. Carter's prospects. At least 80 of every 100 black and Hispanic-American voters said they had been for the Democrat. Mr. Ford, meanwhile, was deriving the support of a narrow majority of white voters.

It was not possible to determine how many moderate and low-income Americans had voted, although the magnitude of the voting electorate, which officials said was beyond expectations in state after state, suggested that those with modest means turned out in plentiful numbers. In Mr. Carter's behalf.

By roughly the same two-thirds proportion, individuals with incomes of \$8,000 or less said they had accepted Mr. Carter's pledge to turn government's attention to their needs, and those with incomes of \$20,000 and more responded to Mr. Ford's promise to reduce the burden of federal taxation on those he defined as middle class.

The electorate's fluidity, forecast in surveys by The New York Times and CBS News, was confirmed in the Election Day findings. Among those who said they made up their minds how to vote only in the closing days of the contest, a slender majority chose Mr. Carter.

Finland Plans to Buy British Trainer Jets

HELSINKI, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Finnish government decided today to buy about 50 British Hawker Siddeley Hawk trainer planes for its air force. The government authorized the Finnish Air Force to open negotiations with the British firm provided an offset deal is signed between the two countries.

Production Of Concorde To Be Halted

U.K., France Agree Only 16 Will Be Built

By Peter Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Britain and France agreed today to put off building any more Concorde supersonic airplanes, selling only 11 of the planes that they once hoped to produce.

The two countries, which collaborated on the \$2-billion Concorde project and share in building the planes, have also agreed to planning an advanced version of the plane for operation 20 years from now.

They said here, that, but they would concentrate on the development of future joint projects, such as a supersonic transport, where they think they have a better chance of making money.

Based on profits, "The British government, which is not a profit-making organization, said Gerald Kaufman, the British minister of state for the aircraft industry, here for a day-long talks with French officials.

Britain and France are the Concorde as a high technology achievement. But over the 20-year development, costs of building, operating and maintaining it will be a heavy burden on the British and French taxpayers.

The 1,350-mph aircraft has suffered opposition from environmentalists that has, so far, kept it off the Paris and London routes, which would be most profitable.

So far only 11 of the batch of 18 planes have been built and 16 more are under way. That all 16 would be built, that the Concorde factories be maintained, but it was that they will not risk the cost of producing more than 18 unless more orders can be secured.

Grim Outlook

The outlook for that is grim. Britain and France have been trying to sell the Concorde for decades and have lost more than they have kept. The British Concorde is now in the hands of the French government, which took it over today, France took it over today sales mission to the Paris.

In a joint communiqué, ministers tried to put a positive spin on the outlook for the advanced Concorde, but it was vague and confused.

"The British government," said at one point, "regrets that it should consider knowledge and experience in the Concorde. The British government agreed and has to explore, through its ministers, the conditions on which this matter should be pursued. The ministers agreed that it would continue to keep in touch on developments in this field."

What it meant, however, was that the preliminary report had been called off. "We had decided not to go ahead with a paper study," said Mr. Kaufman. (From yesterday's late edition)

Hillery Unrivalled For Ireland Post

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Fine Gael party, Labor's coalition partner in the Irish government, said today it would not put a candidate for the forthcoming presidential election making an uncontested vote a virtual certainty.

The Fine Gael left the door clear for Dr. Patrick Hillery, presidential choice of the opposition Fianna Fail. Dr. Hillery is currently the commissioner of social affairs at the European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels.

Labor party sources said it was almost certain the party would not put up a candidate for the election, caused by the resignation of president Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh after he was called a "thundering disgrace" by Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy. Mr. Ó Dálaigh had referred Ireland's Emergency Powers Bill to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality. The court found the bill constitutional and it is now law.

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Government Tolerance 'Limited'

Long-Persecuted Spain Reds
Cautiously Coming Into Open

By James M. Markham

BARCELONA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Justly after decades of clandestine operation and relentless persecution, the Communist party of Spain is coming into the open.

A year after the death of dictator Francisco Franco, stigmatized them as the root of all evil, Spanish Communists at news conferences, the Christian Democrats, organizes, publish their views in the nation's press and have a seat in the government.

They are in a situation where day, slowly, the people are aware of the party's existence. A leader of the party, Juan Sanchez Moner, a one-time baker who is

the ranking party leader inside Spain.

"The police are very near," said Mr. Sanchez Moner, visited at the party's thinly disguised offices on a street named, Virgin of the Dangers. "They know we're here. A year ago, this would have been impossible. When Franco died, I was in jail."

Limited Tolerance

Mr. Sanchez Moner, a civil war veteran who spent 16 years in Spanish jails, acknowledges that the government's tolerance of the Communist party of Spain is "very limited."

"Even so, the party throughout the country is coming to the surface," he said. "We want to give the lie to those who say that the Communist party prefers illegality because it can work better in the shadows."

Communist public meetings and rallies have systematically been banned, except for a handful in Barcelona. Prominent Communists are periodically detained and released—though none are believed to be imprisoned today. And the party's two most famous leaders, Santiago Carrillo, 60, its Paris-based general secretary, and 30-year-old Dolores Ibarruri, La Pasionaria of civil war fame, have been denied passports to return to Spain.

Two weeks ago, the wife of Mr. Carrillo, one of their three sons and a large black dog drove into Spain from exile in France to set up home again in Madrid. "We have come definitively," said Mrs. Carrillo, who said she had brought most of her husband's clothes "because we assume he will be coming soon."

Mr. Carrillo has reportedly made a number of clandestine visits to Spain. "He was here in the summer," said Mr. Sanchez Moner. During an illegal trip, the Communist chief is said to have been driven around in a car with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the main Socialist party, to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Spring Election

To gain the military's support for his political reform program, Premier Adolfo Suarez has reportedly promised that his government will not legalize the Communists before the parliamentary elections scheduled for the spring.

But there have been periodic reports that the government may permit the Communists to run as individuals, without declaring their party allegiance.

"No," said Mr. Sanchez Moner firmly. "The party does not want to go to the elections under shameful conditions."

To get into Spain's new democratic "club," the Communists seem to be counting on their allies in the left-of-center organization called Democratic Coordination to force Mr. Suarez's hand and change the rules.

But some members of Democratic Coordination, far from forcing the government's hand, show signs of accepting its set of rules. Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez, an influential leftist Christian Democrat, has begun to detach his group to join the elections.

The problem for the Communists is that their left-of-center allies of today are also tomorrow's electoral competitors.

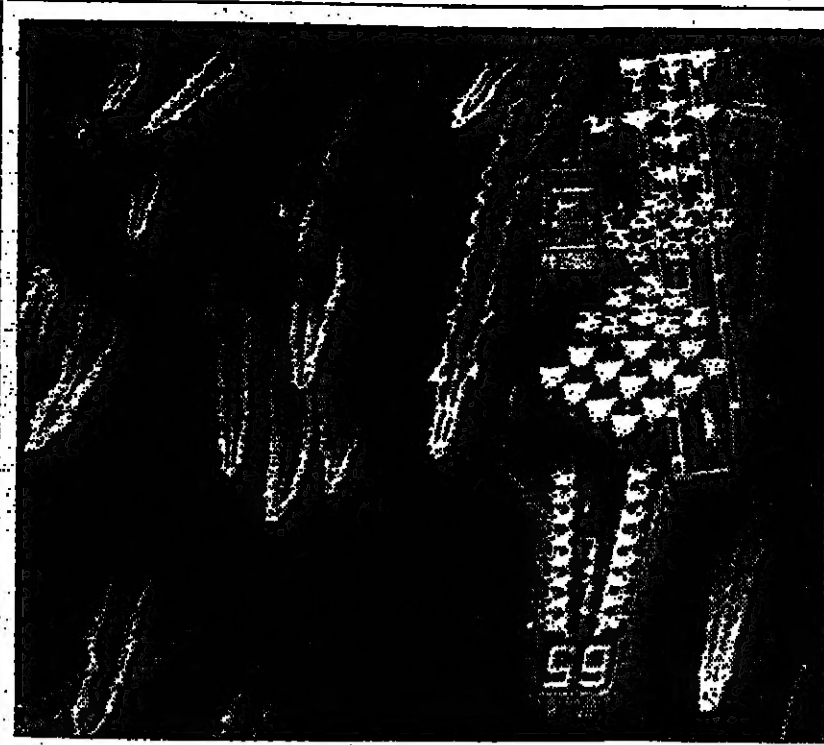
And Gonzalez Democratic Coordination, which calls for the legalization of "all" parties, there is some suspicion that some of its members might not mind getting an electoral head start on the Communists, widely agreed to be the best organized of the opposition groups.

Sakharov Urges Shah
Intervene for Russian

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov today handed a statement to the Kremlin Embassy

urging the Shah to intervene with the Kremlin on behalf of a Soviet defector who he said could be tried for treason.

The defector, airplane pilot Valentin Zosimov, was returned to the Soviet Union by Iran at the end of last month, four weeks after he fled a small plane across the border and asked to go to the United States.



PRETTY AS A PICTURE—The U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise entering the harbor at Hobart, Tasmania, this weekend, escorted by tugs and yachts.

UPL

Rhodesia Describes Big Strike
Over Border as 'Preemptive'

MOUNT DARWIN, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Rhodesian government forces today said they had stalled an offensive by up to 1,700 African nationalist guerrillas by staging a preemptive strike into Mozambique Sunday.

They claimed to have destroyed several guerrilla bases and 50 tons of war materials. A senior police official was giving the first details of what were officially called "hot pursuit" operations at the weekend across Rhodesia's northern border with Mozambique.

Assistant commissioner Mike Edden said: "I would like you to forget hot pursuit. I would like

to think of it in terms of defending ourselves. It was simply a military operation designed to sort out people on our immediate border."

Breathing Time
He said Rhodesian intelligence units were satisfied that a big push into Rhodesia had been planned at this time of year involving up to 1,700 guerrillas.

The operation had given Rhodesia a breathing time of at least two months, the official added. "I am pretty sure we have set them back and we will not see much of the big push before Christmas," he added in a briefing at military headquarters here.

"We have destroyed the bases," Mr. Edden said. He commands the police special branch in the northeast area where African guerrillas began their war against white rule four years ago.

Mr. Edden gave no details about individual guerrilla camps or casualties, nor did he say how many bases were attacked.

He said that only Rhodesian infantrymen were involved, and he denied Mozambique reports that the government forces had used aircraft, tanks and cavalry. But he said the Mozambique figures of seven camps hit "was only slightly exaggerated."

Mozambique Troops
The official said the raids had been aimed at guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union and as far as he knew there had been no casualties among Mozambique troops even though they guarded some of the camps.

Other forces had crossed the border in southeast Rhodesia to raid a camp at Chitanga. Mozambique forces near the Rhodesian border post of Vila Salazar had heard the firing and opened up with mortars and rockets.

"But this time, patience was at an end," Mr. Edden said. "So we gave them a bloody stonk [hammering] back."

He later explained that the Rhodesian forces had been ordered not to aim at the Mozambique troops, but at the guerrilla camp behind them.

In a reference to the Geneva talks on Rhodesia's future, he said: "We had in fact held back in the interests of our colleagues in Geneva. But time was running out. We could have lost a great deal if we'd stayed in Rhodesia longer."

Rhodesia Town Shelled
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A town of 120,000 was shelled by four Mozambique 122 mm rockets at dusk today, security forces headquarters disclosed here. There were no casualties.

The Rhodesians retaliated—reportedly with mortar fire on the Mozambique military posts around the border village of Machipanda.

Fighting Said Continuing
DARE SALAAM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Heavy fighting between invading Rhodesian troops and Mozambique forces continued into the night on two fronts, the Mozambique Information Agency said today.

"Heavy fighting is reported in Tete Province and Gaza Province," respectively in the north and south of Mozambique, the agency said in a communiqué.

Gromyko, Fahmy
Reported Meeting
Secretly in Sofia

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy were reported meeting in strict secrecy in Bulgaria today for a major reappraisal of soured Soviet-Egyptian relations.

Egyptian officials said no information was available on the meeting, and Mr. Gromyko made no mention of it when he arrived in the Bulgarian capital from Moscow. He said he was in Sofia to talk with Bulgarian leaders.

The Egyptian Embassy said Mr. Fahmy expected to have several talks with Mr. Gromyko, although neither government has announced that the meeting is taking place.

Both sides seemed determined to avoid information leakages, and diplomats said the meeting might end tomorrow without any official statement.

The discussions are regarded as sensitive, because this is the first high-level encounter between the two governments since President Anwar Sadat last March denounced a Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty signed in 1971. He accused the Kremlin of holding back vital military supplies.

Swiss Shrug Off
Criticism of Haig,
Kissinger Parley

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Swiss government rejected today a suggestion that a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Forces, in Zurich in September had been incompatible with Swiss neutrality.

Gilbert Baechtle, a Socialist deputy, questioned whether the government had the right to authorize the meeting of a foreign troop commander with another foreign official on Swiss soil.

The government replied to the written parliamentary question by noting that the meeting had been a private interlude during Mr. Kissinger's official stay in Zurich for talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

Because the Kissinger-Haig meeting was unofficial, the government said, there had been no need to authorize it.

Peruvian Official
Hails Soviet Jet Offer

LIMA, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The foreign minister of Peru said yesterday that a Soviet offer to sell Peru 38 supersonic jet fighters—bombers suited the needs of Peru's air force and came with "extremely convenient terms of payment."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later said that Foreign Minister Jose de la Fuente had not officially confirmed that Peru would buy 38 Su-22 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union, because such confirmation could only come from the Air Force Ministry.

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Talks Held on Implementing
Lebanon Peace Force Plan

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Preparations are under way to implement a "security plan" for reestablishing order in Lebanon after a year and a half of civil strife.

President Elias Sarkis, who has endorsed the plan, put the final touches on it today at a meeting with Lt. Gen. Ali Al-Shayer, the Saudi military attaché who has been authorized by his government to help implement the Arab summit resolutions that are the basis of the plan.

Saudi Arabia last month hosted an Arab six-nation summit conference that established a blueprint for peace in Lebanon. The plan was later endorsed by a full-scale meeting of Arab League representatives in Cairo.

A main resolution adopted by the summit concerned the establishment of a "deterrent Arab force" for Lebanon that, when fully formed, will have 30,000 troops and will be equipped with heavy weapons and armor.

Leftist-controlled Radio Beirut said that an advance party of Arab forces arrived in Lebanon today. It gave no details. A Syrian military team called on President Sarkis this afternoon to discuss what the radio described as implementation of the Arab peace plan.

The leftist daily Al Mubasher said here that the Syrians will provide 24,000 of the 30,000 troops of the Arab force.

Syrian troops with tanks painted white—the color of the Arab peace-keeping force—were reported today to have advanced to the outskirts of the mountain town of Alep, about eight miles east of here on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

The details of the security plan have not been officially disclosed. According to accounts in the press today, two regiments will be sta-

tioned in Moslem-held areas and two in Christian-controlled districts. The Arab peace force will reopen highways that have been closed to civilian traffic for several months, the reports said. The force is to begin this operation before the end of this week, newspapers said.

Mr. Sarkis was reported to have decided to keep the Arab force under his personal command and will have Lebanese military officers to assist him.

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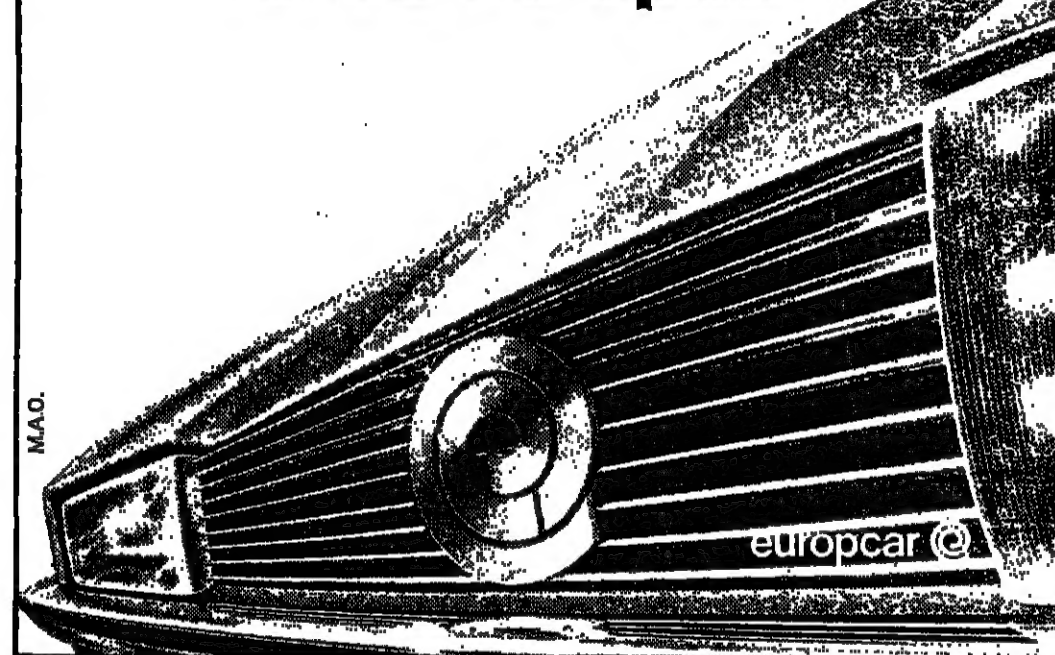
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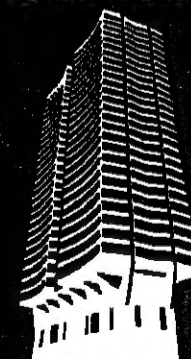
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مكتبة الأمل

President Jimmy Carter

It was a fantastic campaign, combining many of the dramatic features of earlier electoral battles, plus elements new to U.S. constitutional developments; shrouded, toward the end, in an atmosphere of apparent public apathy that was shattered when the voters trooped to the polls. And, like most presidential elections, it leaves many questions aroused but unanswered during the flow of political rhetoric.

It was close, like 1960. It was long in being resolved (despite election machines and computers) like 1916 and 1948. And it even held, in the impounding of the voting apparatus of New York State, a faint echo in the Bicentennial Year of that Centennial "contested election," which had to be referred to an electoral commission.

All that recalled the past. But the fact that President Ford had won his office through appointment to the vice-presidency in the wake of the conviction of his predecessor for a felony by a president who in turn resigned under heavy fire for the Watergate offenses was a new, unhappy factor in the struggle; that Mr. Ford came so close to election is a tribute to his conduct in redeeming the presidential office, in coping with an acute recession and in dealing with a complex world.

And President-elect Carter? His emergence from initial obscurity to the highest office in the land holds its own drama; his success in uniting a party that is often at odds with itself and, without proposing spectacular approaches to issues, bringing a

man from the Old South to the White House constitute no small triumphs. Doubtless the frictions within the Republican party, inspired by its unreconstructed right wing, did him no harm. But the fight still went right down to the finish line, with no respite—and Jimmy Carter won.

What does his victory imply? He will have a Democratic Congress; what he proposes will have a welcoming legislative audience and, presumably, a cooperative one, instead of the party gap between the Oval Office and Capitol Hill that has characterized the last eight years. But the campaign brought out little in the way of specific programs from Mr. Carter. Whether he will be as cautious as that campaign seemed to indicate or as dynamic as Franklin D. Roosevelt, who campaigned in much the same way in 1932, remains to be seen. Even his supporters during the contest credited him with good intentions rather than records or particular promises of performance. No longer "Jimmy Who?" he remains "Jimmy What?"

Yet for all the tensions and doubts that continue after the election, the process itself was encouraging Americans did argue, did vote in large numbers for their next president. When one looks to the parliamentary coup that fastened tighter chains on India on the election day of the United States, or the military coup that transferred power in Burundi the night before, even his opponents can welcome Jimmy Carter to the White House. A majority of the American people chose to send him there.

Advice for Juan Carlos

King Juan Carlos of Spain has been in France, reportedly seeking counsel from a long-time friend, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and advancing his country's case for admission to the European Community. This state visit, symbolizing close ties between Paris and post-Franco Madrid, is all to the good; but meanwhile, the King was getting some unsolicited political advice back home possibly more valuable than any forthcoming from the Elysée.

Jose Maria Arellano, count of Motrico, foreign minister from the King's accession last November until the Cabinet reshuffle in July, warned the government that it cannot build viable democracy in Spain through political institutions left by Generalissimo Francisco Franco. In a newspaper article, Arellano urged the government to take the initiative for negotiations on a political reform blueprint with "all those groups and political parties which sincerely want democracy for Spain."

This is exactly the advice the King and the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez have been getting for months from a wide

spectrum of parties—from moderate right to the Communists—which have come together under the Democratic Coordination label. But, this time it comes from an impeccable monarchist, a leader of what he calls "the civilized right," and a man who tirelessly and effectively advanced the vital cause of Spanish participation in the European Community while in office.

It is extremely difficult to lead a country back to democracy after 36 years of authoritarian rule. The King's devotion to the democratic goal seems beyond question and the Suarez government has taken some important steps. But genuine democracy cannot emerge from undemocratic institutions such as the Francoist Cortes or the National Movement, still Spain's only legal political organization.

To build democracy it is necessary to call on all the democratic forces ready to help. The sooner the King and Suarez begin the process, the sooner Spain will be able to put a hazardous transition period behind it and negotiate its essential links with a receptive Western Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Green Monkey Fever

Nine years ago, in Marburg, West Germany, a group of 30 laboratory technicians employed in handling green monkeys from Uganda and Kenya fell ill; seven of them died. The hitherto unknown killer was thereupon named Marburg Disease, or, sometimes, green monkey fever. Epidemiologists began worrying even then about when it would make its next fatal appearance, and where it would claim its victims.

The answer has come this year, when over 335 people have died of a variant form of this disease in Zaire and the Sudan. The victims have included doctors and nurses who proved as vulnerable as their patients. An international scientific research team in Brussels issued this warning last week: "The capacity of the virus for interhuman transmission is extremely serious. It poses the gravest danger due to a virus disease encountered in public-health care in more than 25 years."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Election of Carter

With the election of Jimmy Carter the United States has started an experiment. This also figures for the rest of the world. Sure enough everything will become less predictable and more interesting than under the presidency of Ford. The rest—the quality of the policy-making and to what extent it will be a blessing for the Americans and the rest of the world—remains to be seen.

Britain and Rhodesia

Pressure on Britain to involve itself more deeply in the attempt to get a Rhodesian settlement is increasing. It will continue to do so. It comes mainly from the black African nationalist groups represented at the Geneva conference. It can also be assumed that Washington has been discreetly urging

fuller British participation. Mr. Callaghan said that Mr. Crosland (foreign secretary) would go to Geneva "if necessary." All along, the government has resisted attempts to involve Britain. It only reluctantly agreed to convene the Geneva conference. Now the government seems to be edging towards accepting further, as yet unspecified, commitments.

It is true that Britain has great responsibility for Rhodesia. That responsibility must be discharged to the utmost of our abilities. Where the limit of those abilities lies is the question to which the government must now seriously address itself—something which it has so far made no noticeable effort to do. There must be a joint effort with our allies to head off another Angola and a further advance of Russian power.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1901.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation: "The season is nigh when, according to the time-honored custom of the people, the President appoints a day as an especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God. In spite of the recent death of our good President, no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we. I therefore designate Nov. 28 as a day of general thanksgiving."

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1926.

WASHINGTON.—Democratic leaders regard the results of yesterday's elections as a slap at the prestige of President Coolidge and his administration. Though returns are still incomplete, the Democrats appear to have gained seven seats held in the Senate by Republicans and also to have made lesser gains in the House of Representatives. Party leaders are already thinking of victory in the 1928 Presidential race, and Al Smith's name has been mentioned.



Moscow's 'Come Hither' to Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The Kremlin is using every argument it can find, from threats to blandishments, to make Peking seek an immediate reconciliation with the Soviet Union—which, it argues, is being obstructed by the United States. Some Soviet leaders seem to believe that, unless the opportunity provided by Mao's death is grasped promptly and firmly, it may not recur for a long time. The massive propaganda barrage which Moscow radio is now putting down over China, with promises of generous help and undying friendship, is presumably accompanied by more realistic approaches through secret diplomatic channels.

Western intelligence has no evidence of such direct approaches and therefore tends to doubt whether they are in fact taking place. Government officials who have asked intelligence analysts for their assessment of the situation have been told that even if such approaches were to be made by Moscow, they would be rejected by Peking. The analysts maintain that Peking's public rejection of some of the messages of conciliation and greeting recently received from Moscow suggests that diplomatic feelers would be treated in the same way.

Propaganda

But propaganda trends sometimes provide a better indication of what is going on under the surface than secret information, or as in this case, the lack of it. Soviet propaganda campaigns are closely coordinated with the Kremlin's diplomatic activity, and there are many examples from the past which show that a new line which first became apparent in broadcast was accompanied by secret Soviet actions which became known only much later.

Soviet broadcasts to China have now replaced the polemics which filled the airwaves before Mao's death with recollections of past friendship and intimations of future cooperation. One broadcast said that the Soviet Union had trained 11,000 Chinese specialists during the 10 years preceding the Sino-Soviet split in 1960. Such cooperation, it urged, should be resumed "even today" so that it may benefit both nations. Another broadcast recalled the assistance given to China in the development of nuclear industry, and implied that more such aid could be forthcoming.

The broadcasts are made up of a number of layers, which have to be separated in order to get at the real message. At the political level, Moscow goes out of its way to refute the "imperialist" claim that the long-term interests of China and the Soviet Union are fundamentally opposed, and that therefore any real reconciliation is impossible. Indeed, it goes so far as to argue that China and the Soviet Union have identical "class" interests, that these Communist interests are "fundamental," and that the friendship and cooperation of the past could be re-established by bringing them back to "the joint struggle against the common enemy."

Moscow makes no bones about it. It is looking forward to "the revival of the mighty anti-imperialist alliance of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist states"—a process which, it says, is being impeded by certain quarters in the United States.

Decode

To decode the address to which this message is directed it is necessary to delve back into the internal Chinese polemics which go back to the late 1950s, when some of China's military leaders were accused of working to preserve the Sino-Soviet alliance against Mao's express wishes. It is a charge that was again being made by the radicals against some of the Peking military at the height of the struggle which preceded Mao's death, though in more veiled form, by using historical analogies and by ostensi-

sibly attacking Lin Biao, the defense minister who tried to flee to the Soviet Union in 1971.

But the real target of the attack was the military leadership which was in command of the armed forces last year, when Teng Hsiao-ping was in charge in Peking. The same military leaders remain in command now, under the new party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng.

Some of the Chinese military have always been less hostile to the Soviet Union because they knew that China was risking a disastrous defeat in any fighting that might develop. Others, remembering Soviet military aid in the past, continued to regard Moscow as the only possible source of modern weapons for their armies.

That Moscow's message is addressed to them is shown also by an article placed in the Western press last month by Victor Louis, a Kremlin mouthpiece used for psychological warfare assignments by the KGB. Louis wrote that his Moscow sources "believe" that the Soviet Union could reach agreement with Chinese military leaders of the older generation. Many of them, he said, had been trained in the Soviet Union, and they knew what Soviet "military and economic aid" had done for China. "It is therefore believed in Moscow," he said, "that they still realize the need to find a common language with their Soviet neighbor."

Moscow's "come hither" message to Peking was accompanied by a threat. The older generation of Soviet leaders, it said, had put their faith in the Chinese military, whom they had known personally, "but the new generation of Soviet leaders is much less sentimental." For the past few years, it explained, while Moscow was waiting for Mao to die and for Peking to change its policy, the Soviet "elders," as Louis described them, were able to prevent "an irreversible decision" in the Kremlin.

But, he added, it would be "incorrect" to wait for Hua, who was much younger. Those Soviet leaders who had adopted a wait-and-see attitude "will be unable to maintain it much longer." China's new policy, he said, ought to emerge "within the coming months." This, he concluded, could be "China's last chance" to show that those who had opposed Moscow's irreversible decision "were right."

One has to go back to the late 1960s to find similar Soviet threats against China, also planted through Victor Louis. At that time the threats were effective in reducing the level of Chinese hostility toward the Soviet Union, and the Kremlin might well think that they would be even more effective now in producing the results it wants.

Moved

Henry Kissinger has been moved by Soviet threats—of which the Louis article was, he said, "one relatively minor part"—to the Soviet Union publicly and more explicitly than ever before against attacking China. Moscow, however, chose to denounce Kissinger's warning as a "sordid" attempt to prevent the reconciliation which the Kremlin now believes is possible between China and the Soviet Union. He was trying to create the impression, Moscow radio said, that China was threatened by the Soviet Union, because he believed that they might normalize their relations.

If Kissinger really believes that—and his recent approval of computer sales to China, after opposing them for some time, suggests that he does—then he has come a long way in the past year. He used to argue that the traditional hostility of the two countries was so strong, and their national interests so opposed, that there was no need to worry about a possible reconciliation in the foreseeable future. He is not so sure now. Better late than never.

Doomsday Economics

Re: the article by Peter Gross (Herald Tribune, Oct. 15) entitled "Doomsday Economics: Dark View by UN Resources Study." The Leontief study contains nothing new for those aware of the present predicament of mankind. It has been generally accepted that the developed world, in collaboration with the developing countries, has the technical means to adequately feed, educate, house and clothe every man, woman and child on the planet.

A problem does not arise until we confront ourselves with the question: do we have the "will" to embark upon such an endeavor? This is a question that is especially pertinent for the "haves" (developed world), as compared to the "have-nots" (developing countries).

The study stated: "To ensure accelerated development, two general conditions are necessary: first, far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character in the developing countries; and second, significant changes in the world economic order." If one reads between the lines the second condition, it implies that the populations of the developed world also instigate "far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character." Such changes are not the sole responsibility of the developing countries.

I am not optimistic that such changes will occur soon. As the study of history, and consequently, human nature has shown, the "haves" have rarely voluntarily relinquished their power and wealth. If, in the future, we are to avoid a confrontation between the "haves" and the "have-nots," (the proliferation of nuclear weapons having bestowed upon the aforementioned confrontation

the dubious distinction of being the last confrontation we will have to endure as a species), the populations of the developed world must rid themselves of the attitude to "get the better of the other fellow," and be educated and convinced that it is for their own good that they embark upon this programme. This is the sole benefit of such reports as the Leontief study, to convince and educate.

The release of such a study does not mean that such a program has begun, or ever will begin. Classroom academicians do not determine foreign policy, politicians do. It is the responsibility of each individual to demand of his respective governmental leaders that such a program be embarked upon, and insist that they begin.

Until such action takes place on the part of the populations of the developed world, I, for one, am forced to accept "Doomsday Economics" as inevitable. It is not a technical problem, it is a problem of "will."

THOMAS M. LE VASSEUR JR.
Rapelto, Italy.

Unesco Dilemma

A word perhaps needs to be said about the problems of reconciling principles with effective statecraft.

The Unesco dilemma over the resolution to grant states the right to control the press should never have been able to occur if experienced statesmen had been in charge of the major Western delegations. When the critical vote on this resolution took place (in Paris last December), where was the United States and the other delegations of the free press lobby? They were not around, having walked out to protest an earlier resolution on Zionism.

Examining Decline Of Radical Feminism

By Ellis Willis

NEW YORK.—In the past decade, feminism has transformed the consciousness of millions of American women and made significant progress in such areas as equal employment opportunity, abortion rights, reform of discriminatory rape and domestic relations laws. Yet the movement has had little effect on the basic structure of economic and political power in the United States. Now it is struggling to stand its ground against an aggressive backlash that has the Equal Rights Amendment stalled four states short of ratification and politicians competing to appease the anti-abortion fanatics.

The women's movement is, as always, a loosely connected network of groups and activities. Its largest and most influential branch is the liberal National Organization of Women (NOW). Other moderate organizations include the National Women's Political Caucus, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Ms. magazine.

Since 1970 the movement's radical wing has dwindled in both numbers and impact, but there are still groups of radical feminists and a new tendency that calls itself "socialist feminist." The movement also includes a variety of consciousness-raising groups, women's medical and legal projects, feminist newspapers and presses, women's studies programs, organizations of feminist writers, artists and academics, and individual activists with no special affiliation.

Rise of Backlash

It is no accident that the rise of the backlash has coincided with the decline of radical feminism. While NOW's task forces, legislative campaigns and anti-discrimination suits have gained important benefits for women, it was the radicals' new ideas, dynamism and militant rage that gave the movement its original momentum. Without pressure from the left, the moderates risked or break new ground. And it is only when they feel threatened by radicals' demands that legislators and businessmen make concessions to the moderates. When that threat is perceived as weak or absent, hard-won reforms are in danger of being reversed—witness the recently enacted law cutting off public funds for abortions—and even a super-respectable measure like the Equal Rights Amendment is in trouble.

Radical feminism has been, in part, a casualty of the same political and economic conditions that have hurt the black movement and the left generally. During the Nixon-Ford era, conspiracy trials, hard jury interrogations of radicals, and such incidents as the Kent State shootings and the mass arrests of demonstrators have had a chilling effect on dissidents. At the same time, economic policies that reduce public spending at the expense of women, minorities and the unemployed have exacerbated the economic slump. Beseated by simultaneous unemployment and inflation, people are fighting just to stay even, to preserve some stability. Predictably, the more insecure the economic position of men becomes, the harder they resist female encroachment on their jobs and other privileges.

Besides adverse external conditions, the movement is suffering from a demoralizing lack of leadership and direction that reflects its most serious internal problem: middle-class bias. Feminism has always had a broader

appeal than the media types of rich, glamorous feminists and bra-burning choppers suggest. Many—even those who do not agree with the movement—have been influenced by feminist conversations that begin with women's liberation, but on to declare their support for basic feminist goals.

The fact that so many feel compelled to disassociate themselves with "women's liberation" is a significant indication of the gap between a predominantly middle-class movement and the working-class women.

The early radical feminist called for an economic and social revolution. But as the message began to catch, it attracted many women who wanted to ignore or downplay economic issues. Some argued that feminism was a kind of "bourgeois feminism" and that the prime of feminism was to restore the market that supposedly existed in historic times.

Others saw women's liberation as a way of improving personal situation rather than changing the system. The fundamental feminist idea that the oppression of women was a political problem, then, tended to see it as a personal psychological problem, for women's liberation was a "liberated woman" who threw off her "cultural washing" and refused traditional roles. They saw women's liberation as a goal that could only be reached by organizing to combat power—getting a job or a degree, rejecting marriage and motherhood, or becoming a lesbian.

These attitudes reflect the privilege of women who have education to compete for the few good jobs, the ability to pay for child care, and access to health care without risk of losing their jobs. The poorer women might have the luxury of experimenting "alternate lifestyles" and being in female chauvinist tastes.

Resentment

Most working-class women, struggling along with their drudgery or unemployed, are to make ends meet and bring their children decently, have different perspective. While all are for more equitable wages and economic equality, do not define liberation as leaving their families or exchanging housework for low-paid jobs or office jobs. They resist "liberated woman's" snobbish assumption that they are washed (i.e., stupid); they feel their problem is not brainless but not having enough leisure or control over their lives.

It seems clear that if feminism is to recover from its current malaise it must return to militant radical roots and be on the economic conditions of are of overriding concern to a great majority of women. What is as yet a spontaneous, sporadic trend among groups, increasing numbers of feminists are urging such strategy. If their talk becomes action, a resurgent feminism may make the first assault of its spate of the 1970s.

Ellis Willis, a staff writer for the New Yorker magazine, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters

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How sweet the revenge of the Soviet Union which had learned the price to pay for walkouts during the Korean war. Its absence then enabled the UN to vote for a peace-keeping force in Korea.

Who says that history doesn't repeat itself? The free-press threatening resolution of Unesco wasn't introduced as a Trojan horse. The gates of Troy were wide open having nearly been ripped off their hinges by delegates fleeing a hostile attack.

Why cannot someone with an ounce of imagination find a better solution to sticking up principles than the feeble walkout? Why not stick and fight?

ANDREW P. SUNDBERG
Geneva.

Job for Kissinger?

As a recent graduate of Harvard who retains a good deal of affection for that institution, I should like to remind C. L. Sul-

berger (Herald Tribune, Oct. 25) that post of President of Harvard University is not an elected office open to nomination in the newspapers.

When I last checked, Harvard was still an educational institution, not a political one. Henry Kissinger chose to leave Harvard and education for a political career, and whatever Mr. Sulberger might think of Mr. Kissinger's abilities in public office, neither that experience nor I might add, his prior record as a teacher qualify him to be president of a major university.

In addition, Harvard already has a president, Derek Bok. He was discovered without the aid of Mr. Sulberger. Whether or not Mr. Bok's abilities, there is no reason that he should be pushed aside so that a fine university can be converted into a repository for unemployed cabinet officers.

PETER E. KNOX
Cambridge, England.

Major Lisbon Crisis Seen Farm Minister Resigns

By Marvin Howe

LBON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Portugal's left-wing Socialist minister of agriculture resigned today, leaving what appeared to be a political crisis.

The resignation of the minister, Nelo Lopes Cardoso, raises the question of the future of the Socialist land reform program, which is the backbone of Portugal's two-and-a-half-year-old coalition.

The departure of Mr. Lopes Cardoso is seen as a victory for the right wing of the ruling Socialist party as well as the military-conservative Farmer's Coalition, who have been urging for his dismissal since the coming of the year.

Nevertheless, this shift to the right has already begun to produce a strong reaction from the thousands of the unemployed, who have made it clear that they will resist any attempt to end the Socialist government's land reform.

Israel Condemns UN Criticism of Pretoria Ties

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Israel has condemned "United Nations report critic of Israel's ties with South Africa" as an act of "shameless hypocrisy" by "Arab states who live in glass houses."

Israeli UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog said that if Israel were to be criticized for its ties to South Africa, "then let the same criticism be accorded to all with Africa's trading partners without exception."

Mr. Herzog named Iraq, Egypt, and Arab League as some of the countries with which South Africa does business. He said that Israel's trade with South Africa amounts to less than one percent of South Africa's total trade figure.

Mr. Herzog said that Israel did not wish to hide its relationship with South Africa. He said that the relationship was "based on a belief shared by many other nations—that the process of dialogue is the only way to bring about a settlement of conflict."

Mr. Herzog said that his ministry's nationalized oil industry shipped no oil to South Africa. The ambassador from South Africa said that he intended to "fate, rebut, and debunk" Mr. Herzog's statement and Egypt's ambassador also rejected the charges, without being specific.

Mr. Lopes Cardoso, 43, has been minister of agriculture and fishing since September of last year and had won the support of the Communists and other leftists for his determination to continue the land reform, although succeeding in legal seizures and other measures.

The resignation follows a three-day Socialist congress, where a serious split appeared between the party's right and left wings, despite strong efforts by the party's leader, Premier Mario Soares, to preserve party unity.

The minister of agriculture and his even more radical wife, Fernanda, did not openly join the left-wing labor dissidents at the congress, but discreetly encouraged them, according to well-informed party sources.

Just before this morning's Cabinet meeting, Mr. Lopes Cardoso presented his letter of resignation to Mr. Soares. After discussing the matter with his ministers, the Premier accepted the resignation but gave no indication as to a possible successor.

First Reactions

The first reactions to the resignation came from the Communist-dominated rural workers' unions from the Alentejo and Ribatejo provinces, in central and southern Portugal, which are the land reform areas.

"We won't stand for this and we'll have to take action," the Evora farm workers union threatened, announcing that it would hold a meeting with the workers to decide what to do.

The farm workers union of Protaegre issued a statement saying: "Lopes Cardoso's resignation must have been done against his will and certainly does not favor the interests of the workers."

Meanwhile, conservative political forces openly welcomed the change as a confirmation of the rightward shift of the Socialist government, which has recently introduced severe reforms in labor, education and the economy.

Iraq Said to Recall Damascus Diplomat

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Iraq has decided to withdraw the chief of its diplomatic mission in Damascus to protest the "Syrian position on the Lebanese issue and pan-Arab matters as a whole," Baghdad radio said today.

In a broadcast monitored in Nicosia, the Iraqi radio attacked Syria's intervention in Lebanon. Iraq briefly closed its border with Syria last night but later reopened the frontier.



SLEEPER—A 13-year-old babysitter in Scottsdale, Ariz., took her 1-year-old charge with her when she went to a junior rodeo. The tot went to sleep in the saddle but held on to his bottle.

Police, Strikers, Clash Anew at Madrid Depot

MADRID, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Police and striking workers clashed again today on the seventh day of a bus strike.

The incidents occurred at the main bus depot when the police moved in to disperse an assembly of strikers. Four workers were arrested in the clashes that have become an almost daily occurrence at the depot.

City government officials said that some of the 7,000 bus-company employees have returned to work, but the strike leadership said the number was insignificant.

The labor sources said that a bargaining committee whose members belong to outlawed leftist labor groups met with Provincial Governor Juan Jose Roson.

Official recognition of the elected committee has become a key issue in the strike. The workers are also demanding that charges against seven of the strikers be dropped and that the company rehire 33 employees fired as alleged strike agitators.

Unesco Vote Favors Place For Israelis

Russian Effort Fails To Defeat Proposal

NAIROBI, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today failed in an attempt to block a proposal which should enable Israel to join Unesco's European regional group two years after its membership was denied.

The Soviet defeat occurred at a meeting of the political commission of Unesco—one of three commissions set up to arrange the organization's conference every two years.

At the last general conference in 1974, Israel's application for membership of the European group was turned down, prompting the United States to cut off its contributions to Unesco. It still owes the whole of its 1975-1976 contributions totalling about \$38 million.

Plenary Vote

Today, the commission voted overwhelmingly in favor of an executive board proposal that every member state has the right and duty to take part in the organization's regional activities. The vote was 98 for, none against and 14 abstentions.

The proposal, which also allows states to apply for membership of the region of their choice, now goes to the plenary conference for a final vote. Israel is a member of Unesco, but not of one of its regional groups.

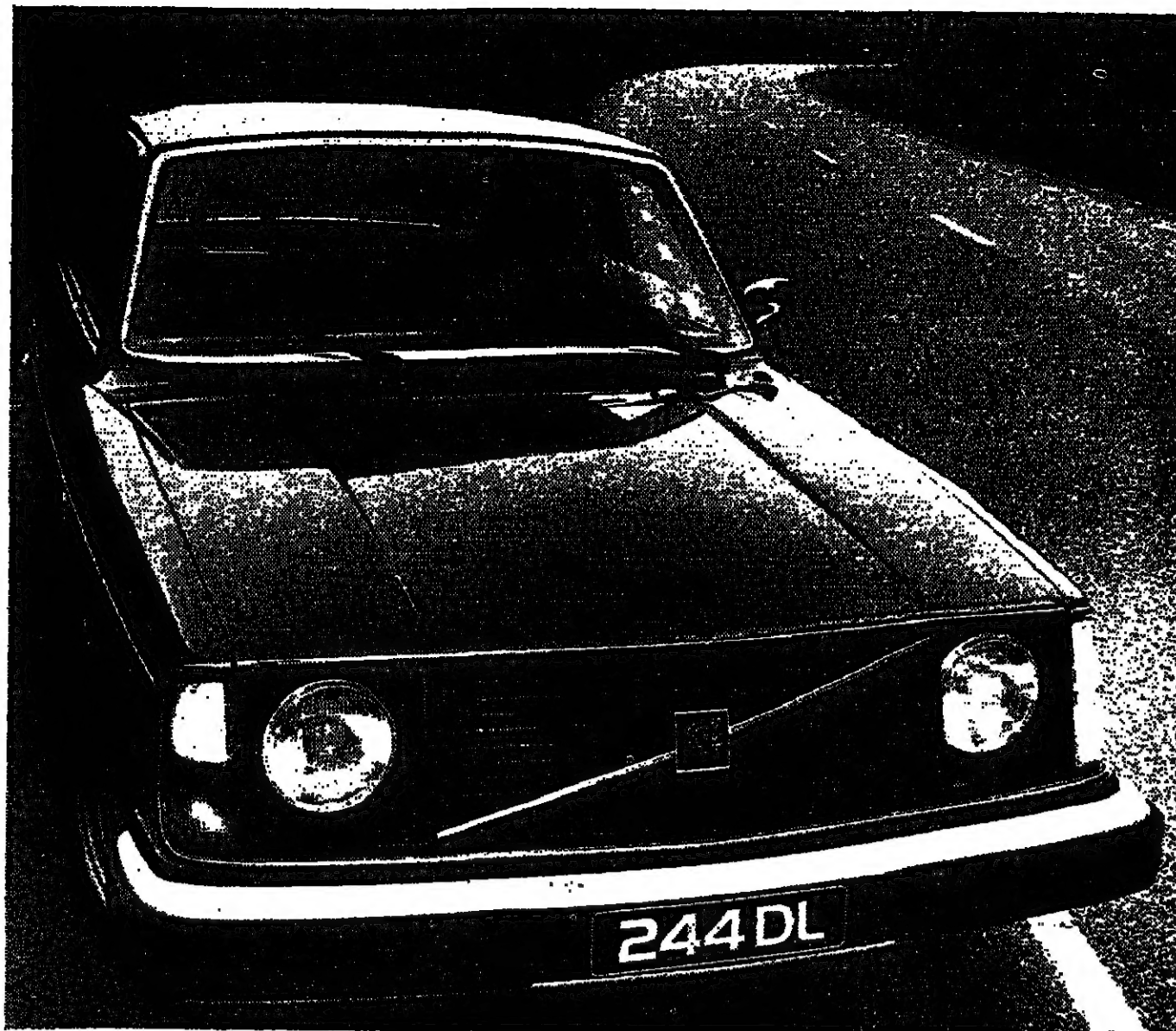
In today's debate, the Soviet Union asked why Israel should belong to the European group of which it was geographically not a part, and said it opposed all such moves in Israel's favor until the Jewish state complies with Unesco resolutions.

Israel has disregarded several Unesco resolutions including one to stop excavating Modern archaeological remains in Jerusalem. This issue triggered off the 1974 row over Israel's European group membership.

Japanese Star Find Is Confirmed in U.S.

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory has officially confirmed a Japanese amateur astronomer's discovery of a new star, and named it Nova Ophiuchi 1976, the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory said.

The new star, with a brightness of the 8.8th magnitude, was discovered in September by Yoshiyuki Kuwano, a 45-year-old library employee in Hita, southern Japan. Mr. Kuwano had discovered three other stars since 1971, the observatory said.



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A protective framework around the passengers, including separate bars in the doors against side impact. A steering system that yields under impact

so that it does not constitute a risk in a collision. Three-point seat belts, front and rear. And the high-impact type of laminated windscreen which is elastic and has extraordinary strength—both qualities add to your protection.

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Aden (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Hong Kong (air) ..	272.00	136.00	75.00	Norway (air) ..N.Y.	\$ 292.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 73.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Hungary (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	Pakistan (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Africa, French speak.				India (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Philippines (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00
countries (air)	\$ 145.00	\$ 72.50	\$ 40.50	Indonesia (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	Poland (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Africa, others (air)	\$ 98.00	\$ 49.00	\$ 24.50	Iran (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00	Polynesia (FJ) (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 48.00
Australia (air)	\$ 292.00	\$ 146.00	\$ 73.00	Iraq (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00	Portugal (air) Esc. 2,850.00	\$ 1,425.00	\$ 712.50	\$ 356.00
Austria (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Iceland (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	Romania (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Austria (air) Sch. 1,950.00	\$ 975.00	\$ 487.50	\$ 243.75	Ireland	\$ 33.00	\$ 16.50	\$ 8.25	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Bahrain (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Israel (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00
Belgium	\$ B.Fr. 4,880.00	\$ 2,440.00	\$ 1,220.00	Italy	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 37,500.00	\$ 18,750.00	S. America (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Bermuda (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	Japan (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	Spain (air)	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,500.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	Korea (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Canada (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Kuwait (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
China (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00	Switzerland	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	Libya (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00	Thailand (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00
Czechoslovak. (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	Luxembourg	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 1,012.50	Tunisia (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 31.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	\$ 330.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 82.50	Malaysia (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 48.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Dominican (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Malta (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00	U.A.R. (air)	\$ 171.00	\$ 85.50	\$ 47.00
Ethiopia (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 272.00	\$ 136.00	\$ 75.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 118.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 33.00
Finland (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 195.00	\$ 97.50	\$ 48.00
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Great Britain	\$ £ S. 33.00	\$ £ 16.50	\$ £ 8.25	Netherlands	\$ 784.00	\$ 392.00	\$ 196.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00

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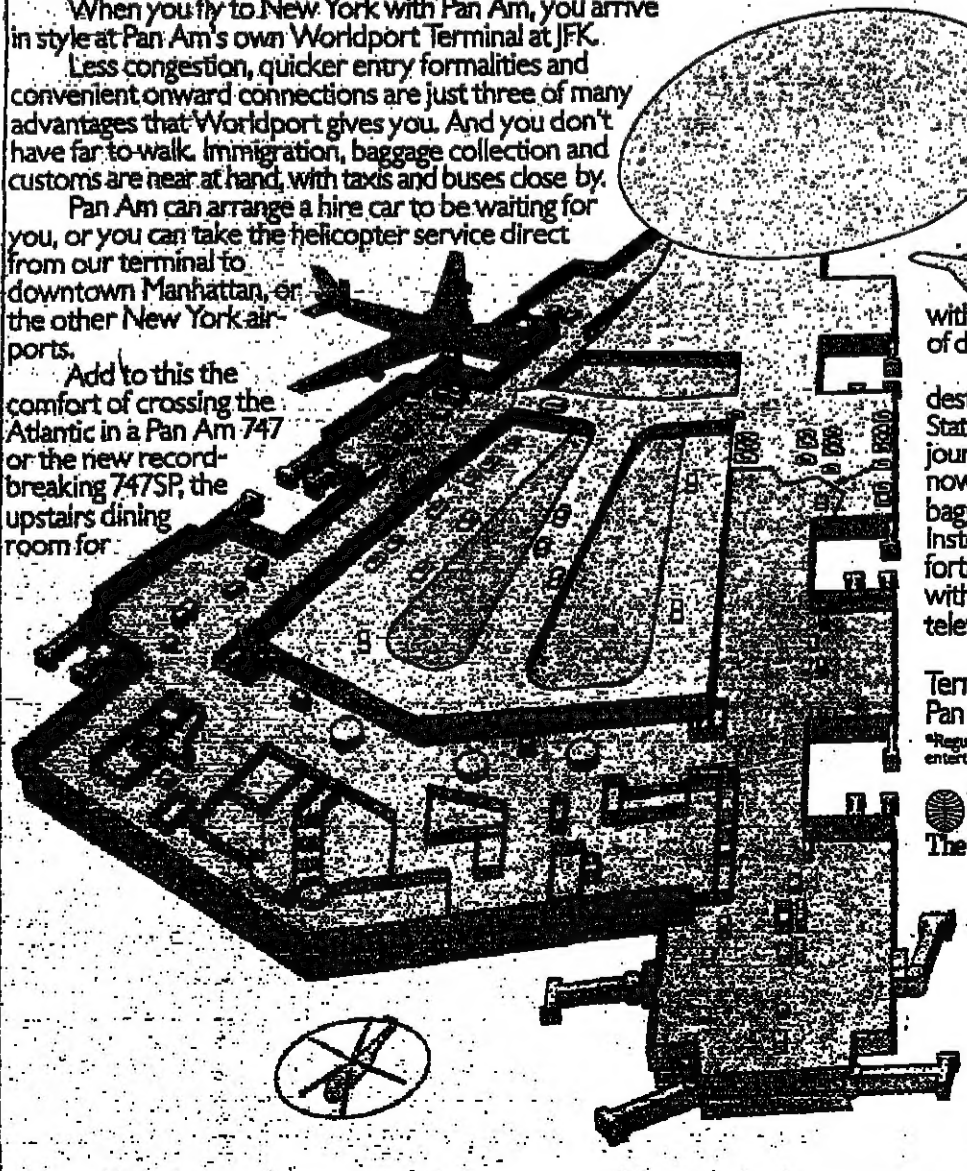
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مكتبة الأمل

A Bedouin in the Israeli Art World

By Jane M. Friedman

TEL AVIV, Israel (IHT).—Some years ago, 45-year-old Salem Ahmed al-Hawath was one of the approximately 50,000 Arab Bedouins in the Sinai desert. With his two wives and two sons, he wandered from oasis to oasis as his forefathers had done for centuries, herding sheep and goats, caught fish from the Red Sea and remained untouched by the modern civilizations in nearby Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Today, Mr. Hawath, soft

spoken and simple, still wears a soiled caftan and a wool cap. But he is on his way to becoming famous throughout Israel. He is perhaps the first sculptor to emerge from the Sinai desert in centuries. The Israelis discovered him and his chalkstone figures in the mountains of Sinai after the Six-Day War in 1967. Recently they brought him and his work to Tel Aviv, triggering widespread critical acclaim and financial success.

Although Mr. Hawath is back again in his makeshift desert hut one hour south of Elat, his life has changed significantly. With money from his sculptures he bought a herd of camels. The Israelis have furnished him with more sophisticated carving tools and his tribe, which once ostracized him (the Moslem religion forbids the making of graven images) has welcomed him back. Some of the tribesmen even pose for him.

"I'm happy the Israelis like my things," said the modest Bedouin through an interpreter. He speaks only Arabic. He smiled, his darkened teeth showing, as he prepared a cup of tea over the fire inside his wood hut near the Red Sea.

Salem Ahmed al-Hawath began carving about 15 years ago. During a typical foray through the Sinai mountains, he came across the white chalkstone said to have formed the tablets Moses carried down from the mountain. "I saw the stone," said Mr. Hawath, "and my imagination took over. There were animals in them."

With black flint rock, Mr. Hawath began chiseling goats and other animals as well as eerie masks from the stone. Not only did his Chawwat tribe ostracize him (they feared he would incur the wrath of Allah) but also he had the misfortune while in the desert to stumble across an undetonated bomb. It exploded, blowing off two fingers, further convincing the tribe that the sculptor was unlucky.

But the Bedouin persisted. Soon after the Six-Day War ended, an Israeli businessman named Ben Zion Spector, exploring the desert for future resort areas, discovered the artist. Mr. Spector, who speaks Arabic, became a friend of Mr. Hawath and eventually a patron. In April of this year, he convinced Mr. Hawath to show his work in Tel Aviv.

Thus began an odyssey and a meeting of two cultures which was surprising and humorous for Israeli and Bedouin alike.

"We had to get him a straw mat so he could sleep on the floor," recounted Isaac Tourel, the owner of a Tel Aviv gallery where his work was shown. Mr. Hawath apparently refused to sleep in the bed of the Jewish seafarer hotel room his patrons had booked for him. "He didn't like the city women either," continued Mr. Tourel, laughing. "He didn't smell of sheep."

During his one week in Tel Aviv, the artist did without women. But the statues he did there, inspired by a mindboggling trip to the Tel Aviv zoo, became erotic and gargoyleish.



Sculptor Salem Ahmed al-Hawath next to his makeshift Sinai Desert hut.

The discovery of Tel Aviv jarred the artist. "I saw new things during my trip to Tel Aviv," he explained, back again in his desert home. "When I came back, I had to go up to the mountains for a month. I almost went crazy." Mr. Hawath's first piece after his return home showed a man holding his fist

to his ears, blocking out the noise.

But the trip yielded results, including widespread press coverage. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon bought one of Mr. Hawath's figures. And today the pieces sell for between \$20 and \$400. Recently, Mr. Hawath built a new shack closer to the desert rocks which he uses as an atelier

and storage room for his carvings. There, aided by his 9-year-old son, he chips away at the stone as always, washing his work down with tea; which lends it a golden tone.

There has been significant development in the artist's style. Since returning to the desert, Mr. Hawath has sculpted a whole series of figurines based on the animals he discovered in the zoo. The gargoyle style has become more pronounced. Instead of the original abstract masks, Mr. Hawath has graduated to human faces—including women—and bodies in sphinxlike positions, reminiscent of the great ancient Egyptian styles.

The feeling is good on both Israeli and Bedouin sides. The Israelis feel they have discovered a talent. The Bedouin is happy to be appreciated.

"When I'm working," said Mr. Hawath, puffing on green tobacco in his hut, "only the stones and I exist."

"He is a true artist," said Gad Ben Zev, the son-in-law of Mr. Spector who accompanied this reporter to the desert hut. "He has no superficial culture. The inspiration comes wholly from within him."

Bernstein Brings Home Some Musical Truths

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 3 (IHT).—The musical trade routes of the world are offering a rather garbled aspect so far this season. The Paris Opera and the Orchestre de Paris have just returned from successfully peddling their wares in the United States (not always French wares, at that), the Vienna State Opera has just offered Berlin's "The Trojan" as a sign of renewed life, while the Paris Opera (where Bernstein still has trouble getting past the front door) has opened its otherwise vacant premises to Soviet ballet in the form of "Ivan the Terrible."

Nobody seems to be at home: everybody is in a holding pattern over someone else's airport or unloading goods from exotic places. In this peripatetic context, Leonard Bernstein—the most protean of musicians—appears as an element of stability and as a bearer of home musical truths in a world more interested in exporting them.

More or less repeating his royal progress of a year ago, Bernstein—newly outfitted with a bristly gray beard that gives him a patriarchal, not to say rabbinical, aspect—has just arrived from Vienna, where he completed a long-running Mahler cycle with the Vienna Philharmonic, to pursue what seems to be a Berlin cycle with a rejuvenated Orchestre National de France.

The product of last year's visit, the Requiem, is now available in record stores, and he is now recording "Harold in Italy" and the "Symphonie Fantastique," which were on the program for two concerts at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. He was given a very French reception, which ranged from an excited concert audience that included the Prime Minister and numerous musical luminaries, to a magazine article that purported to canvass leading music critics from around the world for a rating of leading conductors, in which Bernstein finished well behind the leaders.

Straw votes aside, there are precious few conductors who can so completely identify themselves with the aesthetic worlds of certain composers and at the same time occupy themselves with extracting total cooperation from such wilful bodies of humanity as, say, a French orchestra. The miracle duly took place in the



Leonard Bernstein... in Paris.

two ultra-subjective Berlin works.

The appeal of this particular "Harold in Italy" was also shared by Bernstein, with Bernstein's dramatic production, a hallucinatory autobiographical framework in which the music provided a sober, mellow, and voiced contrast, disappearing into and soaring out of the orchestral texture in a way that admirably suited the composer's own scenario.

The "Symphonie Fantastique" was hardly less impressive, on one hand making the most of the orchestra's dramatic power, on the other exploiting the orchestral contrasts in which the score abounds—even if at times it meant giving undue prominence to secondary themes and passages that often go for nothing in the performances.

Here the Orchestre National de France was a factor. Its woodwinds, in particular, played with extraordinary clarity and accuracy, while the violins—propelled by the dynamic presence of the concertmaster, Fabrice Fontana, who has emerged from an anonymity of the pit at the Paris Opera—played with unassuming vitality and an almost eager responsiveness to Bernstein's urgent direction.

The conductor's assimilation of the quite different inner world of Mahler, and his own by no means familiar role in Vienna's music scene, was hardly less convincing a week or so ago as he led the Philharmonic in Mahler's personal, relatively little-known Sixth Symphony at the Musikverein.

As if projecting a new sonata that goes deeper than the one heard, Bernstein plunged into the opening *Allegro energico* with a brisk, hard-edged force that settled into an expansive, broad-paced, intensely expressive reading of the composer's confrontation with fate. Theatricality and boyance was at a relative minimum and inner (dare one say Germanic?) passion was the keynote of a gripping performance. The Philharmonic themselves joined in the general enthusiasm.

Doctor's Wife—Glamour, Money Or Loneliness?

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—In many women, marrying a doctor means financial security and social prestige. To others, however, it means a short, unhappy marriage that ends in divorce.

"Divorce is becoming increasingly common among physicians," said Dr. Edward Steinbrook, a psychiatrist and chairman of the department of human behavior at the University of Southern California Medical School. "A generation ago, the divorced doctor was the exception, now he is almost the rule."

"Although nobody has done a study documenting the trend, it appears that doctors and their wives no longer feel compelled to continue a marriage that they find unfulfilling simply because they think that the professional demands it," Dr. Steinbrook continued.

While no one, including the Census Bureau and medical societies, has collected statistics pointing toward a high divorce rate among doctors, physicians interviewed agreed that such was the case. One doctor said that every doctor in his department at a major hospital here was either divorced or in the process of getting divorced.

"Doctors tend to marry the first woman they date," said Dr. William Skilbeck, a clinical psychologist at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"By the time they reach medical school, they're not even having had a social life, and they're making up for it by getting married in record time. They often marry women totally wrong for them because they don't know themselves very well."

Dr. William Nolen, a Lithuanian-born surgeon and author, believes that single women or their mothers often pursue eligible doctors because "they want a son-in-law who earns lots of money." (The average office-based physician earns \$80,000 a year according to a recent survey in Medical Economics.)

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Art Buchwald

A Courageous Act

WASHINGTON—I had a very tough time on Election Day. The doorbell rang at seven o'clock in the morning and my neighbor Legendman was at the door.

"I have to vote today," he said, "and I'm scared."

"Everyone is frightened on Election Day," I assured him. "I wouldn't worry about it."

"I can't pull the lever for the other guy," he said. "I just can't."

"Sure you can," I said soothingly. "I know it sounds impossible, but when you get inside the voting booth I'm certain you'll find the strength to do it."

"Would you go with me?" he begged. "It would be a big help if I had somebody with me."

"Well, I hadn't planned to vote until later in the day. But if it means that much to you I will."

My wife gave Legendman a cup of coffee while I got dressed. I found him sitting in the kitchen holding his head in his hands. "I never felt this way before," he confessed. "I used to look forward to Election Day. I had no trouble voting in past ones. Why do I have this terrible feeling in my stomach?"

"It happens to all of us sooner or later," I told him. "I'm sure all over the country people feel the way you do. But Americans have to vote. It's a privilege as well as a duty."

"But if I pull the lever for Ford we'll have four more years of the same thing. If I pull the lever for Carter nobody knows what we'll get."

"Vote your conscience," I told him.

"If I voted my conscience," he said, "I wouldn't vote. I think I'll get a swine flu shot instead."

I stopped him at the door. "Let's go, Legendman," I said, grabbing his arm. "All you have to fear is fear itself." I bundled him into the car.

He was still distraught. "I can't pull the lever. I know I'll freeze. The TV commentators say every vote counts. I don't want my vote to count."

"This is like war, Legendman," I told him. "You think you can't pull the lever. But when it boils right down to it, it's either you or them. Think of John Wayne. He would go right into that voting booth and pull the lever without thinking twice."

"I'm not John Wayne. I'm just a frightened American voter who never thought he'd have to make a choice between Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter."

We arrived at the public school and I noticed several drivers pulling people out of their cars. They were all screaming. "I can't do it! I can't do it!"

I helped Legendman out. He was shaking and perspiring. "Look, I'll come back later," he said.

"You have to do it now," I said firmly. "The sooner you get it over with, the less agony will be involved."

We showed our registration cards to the lady at the table. "Booth Three," she said to Legendman.

He tried to make a break for it and I tackled him. I decided to be tough. "All right," I said. "I'm tired of mollycoddling you. You're going into Booth Three and you're not coming out until you pull the lever for the man you want to be the next president of the United States. I pushed him toward the booth. He opened the curtain and peeked in.

I watched him sternerly. "Inside," I ordered, "and pull the curtain."

I watched his feet under the curtain. He kept turning around. Finally, I heard a cry like a wounded animal and a click, and Legendman dashed out of the booth.

"I did it," he said. "I pulled the lever for the candidate of my choice."

"Good man," I said, pounding him on the back. "It wasn't so bad, was it?"

He looked at me with tears in his eyes. "I only hope God will forgive me."

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Jack Hereford on his way up Kelso Dune in the Mojave Desert.

Exploring the Singing Dunes

By Charles Hillinger

DEVILS PLAYGROUND, Calif.—Jack Hereford made his way up the ridge of the giant dune, sinking deep into the sand with every step.

He was climbing the dune to hear it boom and sing.

These eerie sounds are emitted by a few high dunes in deserts. Nobody knows why. Shape is clearly a factor. The dunes that produce the phenomenon are constantly blown on one side by winds that pile the sand higher and higher, causing the slope on the opposite or protected side to become quite steep and creating what is called a "slip face."

The higher the dune, the louder the booms and other strange sounds.

But, as British physicist Ralph Bagnold has written: "There is yet no real explanation of the mechanism by which the sounds are produced."

Here in the Mojave Desert, 50 miles southeast of Baker, the 70-year-old Hereford was making his way up the 700-foot-high Kelso Dune. He has been studying dunes for 12 years.

It took the prospector-mining engineer two hours to reach the top, at the southeast end of a 25-mile sweep of sand piles called Devils Playgrounds.

Reaching the 32-degree slip face, Hereford fell to his knees and began triggering slides.

"The steepness of the slip face must be 32 degrees or awfully close to it for the phenomenon to work," he said.

Low booms echoed as a section of sand slid down. They sounded like the umph of a tuba. Other sounds rising from beneath the surface of the dune were vaguely like the barking of seals.

"Marco Polo described a booming dune in his journal," said Hereford. Members of Charles Darwin's party heard the phenomenon in the desert on the west coast of Chile in 1835.

"Lord Curzon of Kedleston collected age-old myths from the Middle East about singing dunes," Hereford said.

Hereford heard the booming for the first time when he climbed Kelso Dune, prospecting for magnetite, 12 years ago.

"Union Pacific Railroad tracks lie to the north of the dune. I thought it was a train going by. But there was no train," he said.

Physicist Bagnold tells in a book of hearing the phenomenon in Egypt, 300 miles from the nearest habitation. He describes "a vibrant booming so loud I had to shout to be heard by my companion. Soon other sources joined their music to the first" with so close a note that a slow beat was clearly recognized.

"This weird chorus went on for more than five minutes continuously before silence returned and the ground ceased to tremble."

Bagnold has theorized that the booming and singing could be a piezoelectric effect—the generation of electricity in the quartz crystals of sand due to mechanical stress.

Hereford has spent the greater part of his life living in and studying the marvels of the desert.

"I have learned how sand moves, how high it flies—usually 10 to 14 inches off the ground, never more than 30 inches high in the biggest blows."

He has also learned the mysteries out here," he mused, surveying the ripples on a shoulder of sand.

"Ripples start forming with winds of 10 to 13 mph; when the winds go beyond 50 mph, ripples no longer form."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Czech Playwright Says He Is Harassed by Regime

Czech playwright Pavel Kohout has turned to the Western press for help. He was denied a visa to go to the United States to see his play "Poor Murderer," which opened on Broadway Oct. 20. "I have exploited all internal possibilities," he told a reporter from the Austrian radio, who interviewed him in Prague. Kohout, who backed the Dubcek regime in 1968, says he has been harassed by authorities for seven years and that the situation "is getting increasingly dangerous because its causes are (hidden) behind a smoke screen as time goes on. If the prosecutor's office has evidence that in 1968 I violated Czechoslovak laws, this should be made public."

Anthony Boyle, an 18-year-old supermarket worker, has won \$13,000 in a soccer pool. Boyle, from Dundee, Scotland, says he will share the money with his widowed mother. He also plans to buy himself a new set of golf clubs.

Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman, 65, is leaving the University of Chicago where he has taught for the past 28 years. He will become a research fellow at the Hoover Institution of Stanford (Calif.) University as of Dec. 1.

Dolly Parton, top female vocalist of the year according to the Country Music Association, has been ordered by doctors to quit singing until the end of the year. Mrs. Parton, 29, will miss about 25 concerts because of her throat condition.

Patrick Quennel, 27, of Vaughn, Wash., has apparently just become the first man to row from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Hawaii. It took him 111 days to make the 2,000-mile crossing in a 23-foot Grand Banks dory. It was his fifth attempt—and his first solo.

In testimony before the education committee of the Israeli parliament, Abrahama Kikar, director of the department of antiquities, said that the government had repossessed some archaeological relics from Moshe Dayan, former defense minister. Gen. Dayan is said to own one of the largest collections of archaeological relics in Israel and



Patrick Quennel

he has been criticized in times in Israeli publications allegedly acquiring some illegally.

Singer Della Reese is a \$100,000 from her former business manager, Lee Magid, suit filed in Los Angeles. Reese says that Magid, her manager from the mid-1960s until year, took a larger percentage of her earnings than he was entitled to. She has accused of fraud, as well as of illegal use of two of her bank accounts.

—SAMUEL JORDAN

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